

Israeli Jets Strike Near Beirut Center; Utilities Cut Again

Cluster bomb units contain up to 650 "bombs" that fall to earth over an area with a radius of more than 50 yards (15 meters).

Power and Water Are Cut

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Previous Israeli raids concentrated on Palestinian targets in the battered southern suburbs. But the attack Tuesday was aimed at the seaport district of Raouche and other targets near central West Beirut.

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U.S. Extends Ban

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The suspension was imposed last week while the administration considered whether Israel's use of cluster bombs in Lebanon violated a secret U.S.-Israeli agreement governing use of U.S.-supplied weapons.

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Rescue workers search rubble of a building that was destroyed Tuesday in Israel's attack.

Reagan May Extend Grain Sale to Russia

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is expected by his aides to resolve a protracted and heated administration debate later this week with an announcement authorizing a one-year renewal of the grain trade agreement with the Soviet Union.

Under such a renewal, the Soviet Union would continue to be obligated to buy a fixed amount of grain for the year beginning Oct. 1. Mr. Reagan was reportedly undecided Monday whether to raise the obligated amount from its current level of 6-million metric tons a year, a step sought by Agriculture Secretary John R. Block.

A one-year extension of the agreement was the minimum that had been sought by Mr. Block, who argued that U.S. farmers faced with huge surpluses are in desperate need of markets. Mr. Reagan's political advisers, concerned about the vulnerability of Republican candidates in the Midwest, reportedly supported Mr. Block.

Several State Department officials opposed the one-year renewal of the grain agreement on the ground it would give the wrong impression to the Kremlin and anger European allies who are already upset by an embargo on the export of U.S. technology under license to their manufacturers that is needed in building the Siberian natural gas pipeline.

The issue of grain negotiations was reportedly one of the most difficult points of contention between

the White House and former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Officials within the administration said Monday, however, that Secretary of State George P. Shultz is part of the consensus to renew the agreement for one year.

This consensus was reportedly scheduled to be ratified at the first meeting Monday afternoon of a newly created senior intergovernmental group on international economic policy. Mr. Reagan selected Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan as the chairman and Mr. Shultz as vice chairman.

Mr. Block had at first favored a resumption of negotiations with the Kremlin for a long-term grain agreement on conditions under which grain could be purchased, including minimum and maximum amounts, for the years ahead. The previous long-term agreement expired Oct. 1, 1981, and was extended for a year.

Speech in Iowa

After martial law was imposed on Poland in December, Mr. Reagan suspended discussions with the Kremlin on a long-term agreement. Mr. Reagan is not expected to change his position on a long-term agreement because he feels the situation in Poland has not improved sufficiently.

A White House official said the president's decision is imminent because of the Sept. 30 deadline and because of Mr. Reagan's desire to resolve the issue in time for his tentatively scheduled appearance next Monday before the National Corn Growers Convention in Des Moines, Iowa.

[At a meeting with reporters Tuesday, the deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan has not reached his final decision. Mr. Speakes said the president wants more information from the Cabinet and other officials before he makes up his mind.]

[A group of Republican farm state congressmen said Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger told them that the administration has not yet made its decision. Rep. Pat Roberts of Kansas said, however, that he left the meeting encouraged and expects a decision early next week.]

In addition to obligating the Soviet Union to purchase a minimum of 6 million tons of corn and wheat a year, the existing grain agreement entitles them to purchase up to 8 million tons without consultation, and as much more as the United States agrees to ship.

In the current year, the United States has offered to sell the Soviet Union 23 million tons, and so far they have agreed to purchase more than 14 million, worth about \$1.8 billion.

Administration officials said Monday the decision on the grain agreement was held up to have Mr. Shultz involved in the decision and to see what steps Poland would be taking this month to ease conditions there.

Last Wednesday, the Polish government released more than 1,200 detainees and said martial law would be lifted by the end of the year if tensions subsided.

PLO's 'State' Pushed Lebanese Leaders Aside

Humiliation of Local Officials Left a Residue of Bitterness

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

SIDON, Lebanon — As the Palestine Liberation Organization became the government in parts of Lebanon, the Lebanese governmental structure retreated into the shadows of impotence.

Elected officials stepped aside or stood quietly while they were circumvented. Policemen took off their uniforms or sat in their offices doing paperwork. Judges left the bench and lawyers left town.

"You know our people follow the strong one," Mayor Ali Khalil Shalal of Tyre said with a smile of apology. All the members of the City Council complied with the PLO's demand that they step down, the mayor said, except him. "The Palestinians pressured me to resign and to leave everything in their hands. But of course I refused and told them I was ready to die before giving them the municipality."

Instead of killing him, they worked around him, stripping him of authority.

Governor's Difficulties

In Nabatieh, the Lebanese provincial governor, Adnan Ibrahim, came to work each day, busying himself by providing municipal services to towns and villages in the region. A thin man with horn-rimmed glasses and a look of melancholy, he still speaks with the pain of those years.

"I worked," he said in French, "but with such difficulty." I supported what was insupportable. I worked without having power. They did not want the police here. We were

never free to say what we thought. We were not allowed to hang the picture of the president of the republic during the Palestinian occupation."

Then he slipped into the present tense, as if nothing had changed but his willingness to speak. "They drink the water," he said contemptuously of the PLO, "they light the buildings, they use the roads — without paying a piaster. I am working in a minefield. A Palestinian officer comes here to my office, I salute him. It is a necessity."

Policemen's Outrage

In a Tyre police station, five policemen who had just been put back into action by the Israelis recalled their years of eclipse under the PLO with carefully worded outrage.

"I worked only with paper," said one of the policemen, fingering a crime report. "If somebody shot somebody, he would be protected by the Palestinians. I worked on that, but on paper."

But what seemed to stir his anger most deeply was the sense of profound humiliation. "I would go in my automobile," he explained. "They would stop me and ask for my card. Me! I'm a policeman! I should demand their card!"

And what did he do about it? "I showed my card and went on."

As the police and court systems were sapped of authority, the PLO fashioned a crude security and judicial system of its own, one that had applied for many years in their camps.

By 1976 or 1977, according to both Palestinians and Lebanese, the disparate factions of the PLO had established forces with a police function, an internal security force to combat

espionage and discipline faction members, and a network of local "people's committees" to arbitrate disputes and hand out punishment.

The situation seemed to worsen over the years as the PLO, hard-pressed to fill military quotas, brought mercenaries in from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and various north African countries. By all accounts the outsiders were mostly crude, undisciplined thugs, and the tension between them and the populace was exacerbated by their inability to speak Arabic.

But the PLO was out on a campaign to win friends among the Lebanese. Its thrust was military. The huge sums of money the PLO received from Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries seem to have been spent mainly on weapons and ammunition. These were placed strategically within densely populated civilian areas in the hope that this would either deter Israeli attacks or exact a price from Israel in world opinion for conducting the attacks and killing civilians.

Towns and camps were turned into vast armories. Crates of ammunition were stacked in underground shelters, and anti-aircraft guns were parked in schoolyards, among apartment houses and next to churches and hospitals.

East of Sidon, a deep tunnel in the side of a mountain was crammed so tightly with grenades, rockets, artillery shells, missiles, explosives and small-arm ammunition that only a narrow corridor was left for people to walk in.

So dedicated was the PLO's military effort that even the extensive ancient Roman ruins in Tyre, excavated and partially reconstructed by Lebanese authorities over the years, were made

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OAU Meeting Of Ministers Is Postponed

United Press International

TRIPOLI, Libya — A meeting of the Organization of African Unity was postponed indefinitely Tuesday over the issue of seating the Polisario guerrilla front.

The blocking of the Council of Ministers meeting appeared to be a major diplomatic victory for Morocco, which has been fighting the Polisario in the Western Sahara since 1976. Morocco has annexed the former Spanish colony in stages.

But Morocco's victory also appeared to threaten the existence of the 51-member OAU.

Lobbying at OAU

Archie Mogwe of Botswana, who was to have been chairman of the conference, said at a news conference that the OAU had failed to achieve the quorum needed for the meeting. "We require a two-thirds majority and hitherto we have not mustered the necessary two-thirds," Mr. Mogwe said.

He said the OAU was trying to convince some nations to participate in the conference to save the organization.

Among those supporting Morocco in its boycott of the conference were the Ivory Coast, Egypt and Somalia. Polisario supporters included Algeria, Tanzania and the newly elected Mauritania government. Both Kenya and Nigeria, the two countries with the most influence among black African nations, have remained neutral.

Mr. Mogwe said the August summit, which the Council of Ministers was to have planned, could be held only if Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, the chairman of the OAU, convened an extraordinary summit meeting, but that would take some time.

The OAU has been in turmoil since February when the Polisario Front was admitted as the 51st member.

'We Are Members'

Libya, which supports the guerrilla front, said the invitation to the Polisario had been withdrawn, but the withdrawal had come too late to save the meeting. A Polisario spokesman said the group would stand fast. "We will take our seats. We are members of the OAU," he said.

The OAU charter calls for a quorum of two-thirds, or 34 of the 51 members, to convene the session. Of the 37 delegations now in Libya, at least six have left previous meetings at which the Polisario was seated.

Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya has made clear his desire to have the August summit in Libya and to become the next chairman of the OAU.

Fighting in Western Sahara

PARIS (Reuters) — Polisario guerrillas killed 45 Moroccan troops and wounded about 50 in an attack in the Western Sahara Saturday, the official Algerian press agency reported.

Both Morocco and the Polisario announced that there had been a three-hour battle near Smara Thursday, Morocco said it had destroyed five Soviet-made tanks in the battle.



Fidel Castro addressed a crowd of thousands in Bayamo on the 29th anniversary of his attack on the Moncada barracks, a crucial moment in the fight to overthrow the dictator Fulgencio Batista.

Castro Says Troops Stay in Angola Until U.S. and S. Africa Meet Terms

By Juan M. Vasquez
Los Angeles Times Service

BAYAMO, Cuba — President Fidel Castro says that Cuban troops will not be removed from Angola until the United States and South Africa meet his conditions for withdrawal. The removal of South African troops from neighboring South-West Africa (Namibia), the end of outside aid to rebel organizations in Angola and "the end of all danger of aggression toward Angola."

Further, he declared Monday, if South African troops "strike deeply into Angola and reach our lines, we will fight with all our might against these parasitic, racist mercenaries."

The end of his statement was nearly drowned out by cheers from more than 100,000 listeners at an outdoor rally in Bayamo, 300 miles (800 kilometers) southeast of Havana.

Mr. Castro's declaration in Angola was the highlight of a 2½-hour speech commemorating the 29th anniversary of his raid on the Moncada barracks, the initial spark in the fight to overthrow dictator Fulgencio Batista.

More Restrained

Although he labeled the economic and political policies of the Reagan administration absurd, Mr. Castro was notably more restrained than in the address he delivered to a parliamentary conference in Havana last September.

Then, he described the administration as fascist and accused it of lying about the Cuban role in promoting subversion in Central America and elsewhere.

On this occasion, Mr. Castro limited himself to attacking "imperialism" and "Yankee adventurism."

He did not mention a Cuban threat to establish a powerful radio transmitter to interfere with domestic U.S. broadcasts in retaliation for the Reagan administration's creation of a station to beam U.S. broadcasts into Cuba from Florida.

The Angolan issue is a critical

obstacle in the improvement of relations between Havana and Washington because U.S. analysts consider the estimated 10,000 Cubans in Angola as Soviet pawns.

Since last November, when former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met secretly with a high Cuban official in Mexico, there have been suggestions that both sides are seeking a normalization of relations.

Mr. Castro's speech, representing a reiteration of Cuba's hard-line attitude, could represent a setback to any overtures from Washington.

Mr. Castro accused the United

States of promoting aggression by increasing arms shipments to El Salvador and conducting a campaign of destabilization against Nicaragua, a Cuban ally.

He referred twice to the use of Honduran territory to aid U.S. efforts both to support the Salvadoran army and to provide refuge for clandestine armies harassing the leftist government of Nicaragua.

Salvadoran guerrillas have warned that Honduras will suffer retaliation for siding with El Salvador's rightist government forces.

Before launching into a review of global politics during which he accused Zionism and imperialism of carrying out a policy of genocide in Lebanon, Mr. Castro also said that the economic crisis was "one of the worst, if not the worst, in the history of underdeveloped countries."

Led by the United States, Western industrial nations have forced down the price of raw materials while increasing the price of technology and the cost of borrowing money, he said.

Cuba Gets Advanced MiGs

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Cuba has received advanced MiG-23B Flogger fighter-bombers from the Soviet Union since the beginning of the year, the Pentagon said Tuesday.

The continuing Soviet military buildup of Cuba has created concern in the Reagan administration, but Pentagon spokesman Henry Castro said, "We would not consider the MiG-23B to be the latest in Soviet air defense technology because the system is a decade old."

Greece and Cuba Upgrade Ties

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece and Cuba agreed Tuesday to exchange ambassadors. After the Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Calmaier Peoli, met with Premier Andreas Papandreu, an official statement also said that Mr. Papandreu had accepted an invitation in principle to visit Havana.

PLO Says U.S. Blocks Peace Move; Offer of Asylum in Sudan Scorned

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat's chief spokesman Tuesday accused the United States of obstructing peace overtures from the embattled guerrillas in Beirut.

The PLO spokesman also scorned an offer of asylum offered Monday by Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri.

Mahmoud Labadi, speaking to reporters in the bomb-damaged Palestinian quarter of Fakhani, said Mr. Arafat signed a "very significant document" for a U.S. congressional delegation Sunday, asserting that he accepts all United Nations resolutions on the Palestinian question.

Mr. Labadi left unclear whether UN Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 was covered by Mr. Arafat's pledge. That resolution calls for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, a solution to the "refugee" problem and the recognition of Israel's right to exist. For many years, the United States has made acceptance of the resolution a condition for direct talks with the PLO.

"The paper says that the PLO recognized all UN resolutions dealing with the Palestine question," said Mr. Labadi. "That means the PLO is recognizing all resolutions since 1947." He added that Resolution 242 is not mentioned explicitly in that paper, "but I will tell you frankly 242 does not mention the Palestinian people."

In Jerusalem, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin told the same U.S. congressional delegation that he will not negotiate with the PLO chief under any circum-

stances. Mr. Begin has criticized the delegation for talking to Mr. Arafat, claiming the PLO used the meeting as a propaganda ploy.

A White House spokesman said the Reagan administration sought a precise response on whether the PLO accepts Israel's right to exist and the Arafat paper is insufficient to start direct talks.

"We say it is a pity that the U.S. government is not responding to all the olive branches of the PLO," said Mr. Labadi. "We want a political solution if this is possible, but the United States government is obstructing all political solutions."

Mr. Labadi disagreed with the

U.S. position that the PLO should make the first move in accepting Israel. "I don't know why the victims should offer an olive branch when the oppressors are not asked to offer anything," he said. "The Israelis are refusing 242 and are refusing all UN resolutions dealing with the Palestine question."

In rejecting the offer of refuge by Sudan, Mr. Labadi said the guerrillas are willing to leave Lebanon, "but our homeland is occupied by the Israelis."

"Why should I go to Sudan?" he asked. "I am not Sudanese. Why should I go to Syria? I am not Syrian."

Chinese Dismiss Minister for Graft

Reuters

PEKING — A deputy minister has been dismissed for corruption and incompetence, the official People's Daily reported Tuesday. It is the first case of a senior leader losing his post since a campaign against graft began last year.

The newspaper said Yang Yihang, a deputy chemical industry minister, obtained visas to visit Belgium and Japan through business contacts in Hong Kong rather than through official channels.

He also caused the state to lose hundreds of thousands of dollars as a result of mismanagement, it said.

It said Mr. Yang has been given an unspecified alternative job and has received a serious warning from the Communist Party central disciplinary committee. He was also placed under observation for

two years to decide whether he should be allowed to retain his party membership.

The steps against Mr. Yang were considerably milder than punishment meted out to lower level officials, many of whom have been given long jail sentences for corruption.

The newspaper said Mr. Yang had agreed to take out a \$600-million, interest-free loan from a Hong Kong company that had no capital of its own. "seriously damaging the reputation of our country."

He also caused the state to incur a \$480,000 loss by selling a large consignment of petrochemicals in 1979 when prices were rising, it said.

A Hong Kong businessman made a profit of almost \$400,000 by witnessing the sale of the chem-

icals to U.S. and Japanese companies, the newspaper said.

Reports that Mr. Yang was in trouble first circulated two years ago. In October, 1980, a Hong Kong newspaper said he had been criticized for lavish trips to the colony the previous year and that he had been protected by the former vice premier, Kang Shi'en, and the then mayor of Peking, Lin Huijia.

Mr. Kang's influence weakened considerably after he was disciplined for his part in an oil rig disaster in November, 1979, in which 72 persons died.

The People's Daily also said Mr. Yang had accepted bribes of two Western suits and tape recorders and had smuggled out a newborn baby girl from a hospital in Yantai in north China for a Hong Kong contact.

Jewish Group in U.S. Funds Survey of TV's Coverage of Lebanon

By John Carmody
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — David Garth, the public relations expert, is conducting a survey of television network news coverage of the conflict in Lebanon for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, as the situation is presented daily on ABC, CBS and NBC.

He emphasized Monday that the survey was not being conducted on behalf of the Israeli government.

Mr. Garth was a consultant to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin during his successful re-election campaign last year and has also served as a consultant in the campaigns of Mayor Edward I. Koch and Gov. Hugh Carey of New York. Gov. Brendan Byrne of New Jersey, the 1980 presidential candidate John B. Anderson and President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela.

"We're looking at the coverage of the war from the point of view of the American Jewish community," Mr. Garth said Monday. "We are focusing on whether there is any kind of understanding [on the part of the networks] of the perceptions viewers get from nightly coverage. It is not a question of fairness or unfairness of coverage."

Perception Is Problem

Mr. Garth said that in general, "far I think the reporting is accurate. The perception is the problem."

"The American Jewish community is very sensitive about it. The left is sympathetic about it. TV has brought the issues home."

Turkish Court Delays Former Premier's Case

Reuters

ANKARA — A military court trying former Premier Bülent Ecevit on charges of having illegal contacts with the foreign press adjourned Tuesday until Sept. 14. Earlier this month Mr. Ecevit, 57, was sentenced to more than three months in jail on a separate but similar charge, the second time in nine months he had been sentenced for breaking a military decree banning former politicians from making public statements.

Mr. Garth said, "We're trying to answer the question of what responsibility does the media have to clear up the perceptions on nightly news."

He cited the example of Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, "appearing six nights in a row on the network news with a little child. No pistol on his belt. What's he running? A kindergarten?"

He said there were television reports of major casualties issued by The Red Crescent, which, he said, is run by Mr. Arafat's brother.

"Most viewers thought it was a part of the Red Cross," Mr. Garth said. "Nobody questioned the figures."

He said that at the time Israel was turning over the Sinai to the Egyptians, television focused on Israeli problems on the West Bank because there were "better visuals."

"The general public now thinks that what's happening in world affairs is what's happening on television," he said. And generally that is restricted to only the coverage of what the networks have access to. If the networks are denied access to the Falkland Islands, or the fighting in Somalia, the fighting doesn't get on television. There are no visuals. We're in a period when negotiations are being conducted on television. We're interested in finding out what this means to a secretary of state or to public opinion."

Abraham Foxman, associate national director of the league, said Monday, "We have no suggestions or conclusions. We know that video is very important and we want to compare it to what the print media is doing."

Mr. Foxman said he anticipated results in two to three weeks.

Mr. Garth said no decision has been made by league officials as to whether the results of the survey will be made public or whether there is whether it is relevant and whether it is the Jewish community," he said.

One preliminary conclusion of the study, he said, is that there is a major role for the U.S. press in coverage of hostilities. "The press must do a better job of explaining what can't be pictured on television," he said.



A man, his wife and two sons flee the bombing in West Beirut.

PLO Eclipsed Lebanese Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

into a base and placed off-limits to tourists and to the Lebanese custodians. Visitors who chanced to take a picture of the columns and sarcophagi saw the wrong end of a rifle. One custodian said.

Signs of the PLO's arrival can still be seen beneath the rebuilt seats of the hippodrome; archeologists say that no damage was done, other than through neglect.

Boys Reportedly Drafted

Under an extensive PLO conscription program, Palestinian boys as young as 12 were drafted and all male students were mobilized for one to three months of duty a year, according to some Palestinians. During the invasion, Israeli soldiers said, they found themselves in combat with 12- and 13-year-olds shooting rocket grenades. More than 200 youngsters from 12 to 15 were captured and have now been released.

The PLO's military draft apparently stirred resentment, for one resident told of checkpoints being set up during mobilization periods to catch young Palestinians who

were trying to run away. Doctors said that they often gave boys and young men notes exempting them for false medical reasons. Sister Aline Arafat, headmistress of a Maronite school in Nabatieh, said, "Families came to us and asked for certificates that children were sick and couldn't be drafted."

Youssef Sayed, a 25-year-old Palestinian from the Ein Khilweh camp near Sidon, said that when a student was called up for a month's military service with the PLO, "he is obliged to go. Otherwise he won't be accepted next year in the Unrwa school." When asked how this could be explained, "The Unrwa personnel are in the PLO," several other men, including an employee of the agency, nodded in agreement.

Some of the bitterness now spills over. Amid the ruins of the Rashidiyye camp, an old man, Ahmed Mahmoud, began shouting angrily to a reporter that his 18-year-old son had been "forced to become a fighter" and that as a result he was now in an Israeli prison camp. "People living here from 1948 were living all right," he said, re-



Guerrillas fire anti-aircraft gun salvos at Israeli fighter-jets.

Israelis Hit Beirut Center

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that divides the center of Beirut from the southern suburbs. Another target appeared to be what the sources described as a PLO headquarters on the western coast road.

The intense pounding underlined Israel's determination to expel the guerrillas from Lebanon and appeared to signal increasing irritation over what Israeli leaders regard as the PLO's stepped-up propaganda war.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel was quoted Monday by Israeli news media as saying his army no longer was waiting for the PLO to open fire before launching its own bombardments.

On Monday, 15 civilians were killed and 47 wounded in air raids, according to Lebanese police. They did not mention any guerrilla casualties. The PLO claimed that 101 persons were killed or wounded.

A major guerrilla ammunition dump in the seaside Ramlet al-Baida district was hit Monday by Israeli bombs.

Israel renewed its air strikes against West Beirut last Thursday, after a hiatus of several weeks, in an apparent attempt to spur U.S.-sponsored talks aimed at evacuating the PLO from Beirut.

Progress Seen in Talks

JERUSALEM (Reuters)—Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, was quoted Tuesday by Israeli officials as saying he had made progress in efforts to obtain a peaceful PLO withdrawal from Beirut.

"Mr. Habib believes there has been some progress and that there is a chance he will succeed in getting the Palestinian terrorists to leave Beirut peacefully," an Israeli official said after Mr. Habib met with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The U.S. envoy arrived Tuesday from London, where he met with King Hussein of Jordan. Mr. Habib is on a tour that has included talks with the leaders of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Italian Terrorist Is Slain in Prison

The Associated Press

TRANI, Italy — A Red Brigades member, whose arrest in January was a turning point in the search for the kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, was murdered in prison Tuesday, police said.

Ennio Di Rocca, 25, was stabbed and strangled by other inmates during an exercise period in the maximum security prison in this southern Italian town.

Mr. Di Rocca was arrested Jan. 4 in Rome with another member of the Red Brigades, Stefano Petrella. Newspapers reports at the time said the two gave police important information that led to the arrest five days later of a key Red Brigades leader, Giovanni Senzani, and eventually to the rescue of the U.S. general on Jan. 28.

Chinese Warned On Enemy Spies

Reuters

PEKING — China's army newspaper has warned that enemy spies are disguising themselves as legal visitors and that secrets are being leaked by Chinese who are eager to make friends with foreign visitors.

The Liberation Army Daily said foreign intelligence organizations "are taking advantage of a few weak elements in our ranks who worship and have blind faith in foreign things."

There have been repeated warnings in the press recently about the importance of keeping state secrets. A Chinese journalist was jailed for five years in March for leaking secrets to foreigners and last month an American teacher was deported for obtaining confidential documents on the Chinese economy.

Japan's History Lesson Questioned Suzuki Acts on Chinese, Korean Outrage on Textbooks

Reuters

TOKYO — Faced with protests from China and South Korea, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Suzuki ordered his aides Tuesday to negotiate additional changes in revised school history textbooks that softened Japan's role in China and Korea before 1945.

Mr. Suzuki said the dispute should not be allowed to become an international problem and told both his foreign and education ministries to settle the issue with the foreign critics.

Government sources said the Japanese Foreign Ministry fears the protest may spread to other friendly Asian countries invaded by the Japanese. The Chinese lodged a diplomatic protest and a South Korean spokesman said the Cabinet was deeply concerned that a distorted description of Japan's colonization of the Korean peninsula might harm the friendly relations between the two countries.

Government officials said that Mr. Suzuki is worried that the controversy could mar his visit to Peking in September to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the World War II enemies. Relations with South Korea are already at a low ebb because of the Japanese refusal to meet aid demands.

The controversy centers on changes approved by the Japanese Education Ministry in high school history textbooks regarding Japan's 20th-century role in China and Korea, which for 36 years before 1945 was a Japanese colony. The revisions change Japan's "aggression"

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Certifies Salvadoran Reforms

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration certified Tuesday that the government of El Salvador is making progress on human rights and economic reforms and deserves continued U.S. backing in its civil war against leftist guerrillas, a State Department official said.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said that the certification had been approved by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and was to be sent later to Congress, which has mandated the semiannual report as a requirement for U.S. aid.

Even before Mr. Shultz's decision, the certification was under fire from critics of the administration's policies in El Salvador. Sen. Christopher Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, the author of the certification requirement, said that he saw no way that the administration could honestly find progress in human rights and land reform.

Norway Counts Cost of Whaling Ban

OSLO — A decision by the International Whaling Commission last week to ban whaling as of 1986 could cost Norway up to 1,500 jobs on whaling vessels and in processing, officials said Tuesday.

Industry groups called for Norway to resign from the commission after it voted 27-7 at the annual conference in Brighton, England, last Friday for an indefinite ban. The government will decide this week what steps to take, Foreign Minister Svein Stray said.

The United States has announced it will impose economic sanctions against nations that fail to comply with the ban. Norway's fish exports to the United States total 300 million kroner (\$47.2 million) annually.

Spain's Ruling Party Drafts 3 Aides

MADRID — Spain's ruling centrist, trying to rebuild their crumbling image for coming elections, moved three men from Cabinet to party jobs Tuesday, forcing a government shuffle.

The changes were announced by Landelino Lavilla, recently elected president of the Union of the Democratic Center. He also told reporters that former Premier Adolfo Suarez had indicated he intended to leave the party. Mr. Suarez, a reformist, boycotted Tuesday's meeting amid speculation that he might form his own party.

Mr. Lavilla said that Rodolfo Martin Villa, a deputy premier, Jaime Lario de Espinosa, the minister assistant to the premier, and Rafael Arias Salgado, the local-government minister, were given key jobs in a new party leadership.

France Denies Pact With Armenians

PARIS — France denied Monday that it had made any secret agreement last year with the Armenian terrorist group Ory, which has recently claimed responsibility for two bombings attacks here.

A spokesman for the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia denounced the two bombings attacks for which the Ory group claimed responsibility, but criticized the French for failing to adhere to an alleged agreement.

In an interview with the leftist daily Liberation, Secret Army spokesman Mhramir Mhramir claimed that the French had agreed not to arrest foreign nationals of Armenian origin wanted for political crimes. French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre denied the allegation. Mr. Mhramir said that on June 4, the French government arrested Vicken Charkharian, who is wanted in the United States for conspiring to bomb two Los Angeles buildings last May.

Release of Internees Ends in Warsaw

WARSAW — Polish authorities announced Tuesday that they have completed releasing those martial law internees whose freedom was pledged last week by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the military ruler.

Government sources added, however, that about a dozen of the detainees who had been offered parole, rather than unconditional liberty, had refused to leave detention centers on those grounds. Authorities also announced that 637 men will remain in detention. These include Lech Walesa, the leader of the Solidarity union, and most of his top aides.

Last week, Gen. Jaruzelski said most of those detained since martial law was proclaimed Dec. 13 were to be freed. A military spokesman subsequently said 1,227 persons were to be released, but that 314 of these would be on leave from their detention centers.

Compiled from Agency Dispatches

Air Fares to Rise 7%, Airlines Group Agrees

Reuters

GENEVA — Passenger fares on most world routes will rise 7 percent in October as part of an industry plan to fight record losses.

Roy Watts, the chairman of an emergency International Air Transport Association meeting, said Tuesday.

Mr. Watts, managing director of British Airways, said the increase should earn the airlines an extra \$2 billion next year and was the largest jump that airline executives felt the market would bear.

Fares on flights to and from Japan and between North and South America will be exempted, Mr. Watts said after a two-day meeting of the association. The meeting was attended by executives of 53 airlines and officials of seven governments.

He said the increase was less than half what airlines calculated was needed — 16 percent — to eliminate this year's losses, and earn enough to pay rising interest rates and invest in new planes. The losses are estimated at \$1.87 billion.

Association officials said the 7-percent increase would apply over the North Atlantic, the most heavily traveled route, but would not affect a four-band price structure that airlines agreed to earlier this year.

The association calculated that the airlines need the 7-percent increase on the North Atlantic route to break even and 11 percent if airlines' minimum profit targets are to be met. The airlines lost \$600 million on the North Atlantic route last year.

Next year, earnings would have to increase by 14.4 percent for the airlines to break even and 18.5 percent for minimum profit targets to be met.

The association said the highest fare hikes would be needed on the South Atlantic route, where increases would have to be 18.1 percent this year and 26.1 percent next year to break even.

Japan Opposed Hike

Participants said Japan was exempted from the increase after the Japan Airlines delegation adamantly opposed any price hike.

Japan has yet to implement a 5-percent increase decided last year but may raise prices at meetings of Asian regional airlines later this year, they said.

Mr. Watts said airlines had gone through three disastrous years and, despite a 6-percent saving in operating costs, still had too many planes for too few passengers.

He said the association would monitor compliance with the guidelines on illegal ticket discounts and would consider at the annual meeting in November whether enough revenue lost to price-cutting was being recovered to make further fare increases unnecessary.

Hinting that further increases might be needed, he said, "We have to be realistic. We need to close the gap by yield means mostly."

Quebec Proposes New Autonomy for Schools

By Henry Giniger
New York Times Service

MONTREAL — In the 18th and 19th centuries, a Canadian Protestant was presumed to speak English and a Roman Catholic, French. From such tradition a religiously divided public school system arose in Quebec that the province is just getting around to modifying.

Government proposals to divide the Quebec education system along linguistic rather than religious lines and make each school autonomous have become a major topic of controversy in what is already one of Canada's most divided provinces. Legislation is to be introduced in the fall.

At the core of the proposals is the transformation of each school into an autonomous corporation that would be run by a council in which parents would form a majority. The council would also include teachers, representatives of the community and, at the secondary-school level, students.

"The major objective of the government's project," said the white paper, "is to redefine the schools, to give them responsibility for their own educational projects, to make them the focus of our educational system and to put them into the hands of those who use and run them."

The now powerful school boards, which are popularly elected, would be reduced mainly to administrative functions. Their position under the plan is referred to as that of "service cooperatives" that would coordinate services and distribute money, equipment and staff to each school in their districts. Each board would consist of

representatives named by the schools in its area.

As soon as these ideas were announced, protests began in both the French-speaking and English-speaking communities against what was seen as another effort by the Parti Quebecois, which now runs the province, to concentrate power in the central government in Quebec City.

An editorial in Quebec's leading monthly, L'Actualite, said it was an illusion to think power would be put back in the hands of the people. After the municipalities, it said, the elected commissions were "the last bastion of local power."

The editorial warned that henceforth "the way is open for every imaginable intervention by the state in daily school life."

There was widespread doubt that parents, as heads of the corporations, could develop sufficient

educational expertise quickly enough to stand up to Quebec City.

Schools in Montreal, where most of Quebec's English-speaking citizens live, are now run by Protestant board and a Catholic board. But the Quebec population no longer lends itself to easy division. Now there are Catholics who speak English and Protestants who speak French, so that the Catholic board has a sizable section for English-speaking Catholic children and the Protestant school board has a few French-speaking schools under its jurisdiction.

Under the proposed changes, the boards would be English-speaking and French-speaking without reference to religion. But because the boards would be shorn of much responsibility and deprived of their elective base, the English-speaking community,

about a third of Greater Montreal's 2.8 million population, would have another reason to worry.

The community is concerned about its future because of language policies that restrict the use of English and limit access to English schools. Camille Laurin, a strong Quebec nationalist who was the major architect of the language policies as minister of cultural development, is the author of the white paper on schools in his current capacity as minister of education.

Eric Malloff, a Montreal lawyer who heads Alliance Quebec, a new group that represents English-speaking interests, said his community was particularly sensitive to the proposed weakening of the school boards "because it is so important for us to control our schools."

U.S. Plutonium Plant Test Opposed

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two congressmen are trying to block foreign participation in a test of a plutonium-reprocessing plant in South Carolina pending a study of "the serious implications of this decision on our efforts to halt the further spread of nuclear weapons."

Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, and Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, Democrat of New York, said in a letter to James B. Edwards, secretary of energy, that a proposal to permit Japan and West Germany to finance and participate in a "cold test" of the

Barnwell reprocessing plant clearly involves "the export of sensitive nuclear technology."

The plant's owner, Allied-General Nuclear Services—a consortium of Allied Chemical Corp., Gulf Oil Corp. and Royal Dutch Shell—has asked Mr. Edwards to approve a demonstration for Japanese and German scientists of how the safeguards system at the \$300-million facility would work if the plant were turning out plutonium that could be used in the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

The Barnwell plant, designed to reprocess spent fuel from civilian atomic power plants and separate

the reusable plutonium, has been in limbo since President Jimmy Carter, concerned about the risk of nuclear proliferation, ordered an "indefinite deferral" of commercial reprocessing in 1977. The Reagan administration, however, has been trying to revive the plant.

The owners of the plant have been particularly eager to defuse the nonproliferation argument by demonstrating the sophisticated safeguards system, which is designed to make it easier for international inspectors to detect any diversion of plutonium for clandestine use in manufacturing nuclear weapons.

Sen. Hart and Rep. Ottinger, who have sponsored legislation that would tighten the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, expressed concern that by demonstrating Barnwell's system for keeping track of plutonium, Allied General might transfer reprocessing technology "from the United States to nuclear scientists and engineers from foreign countries."

"It is difficult to see how demonstrations of the reprocessing and safeguards technology at the Barnwell facility would not provide important operational information about those technologies," they said in the letter, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post.

The test was originally planned for late September, but because none of the foreign parties has agreed to put up the \$1.5 million for the 10-day demonstration, Barnwell officials said the test probably could not be held before early next year.

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FBI Agent to Tell of Secret Life in Cosa Nostra

U.S. Hopes to Prove Mob Infighting Led to 3 Murders

By Arnold H. Lubach
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A U.S. prosecutor has told a jury here that it will receive testimony from an undercover FBI agent about a plot to murder three rival gangsters in "the Bonanno family of La Cosa Nostra."

The prosecutor, Louis J. Freeh, described the case Monday that he expects to present at the trial of five men indicted on racketeering charges, which could carry penalties of up to 20 years imprisonment.

Defense Statements

Mr. Freeh said the defendants worked with "Donnie Brasco," adding that Mr. Brasco was in reality a special agent of the FBI who since 1976 had acted the role of a loyal soldier eager to move up in the ranks of the Bonanno family. It was described by the FBI as the most successful infiltration of a crime family ever carried out, uncovering three murders.

In the opening statement by the defense, a team of five lawyers contended that the FBI is trying to justify a long and expensive investigation that had produced "no evidence of any significance." On trial are Benjamin Ruggiero, Anthony Rabbito, Nicholas Santora, Antonio Tommaso and John Ceramini.

The government is scheduled to present testimony and recorded conversations provided by informers and FBI agents, including Mr. Brasco. His real name will remain secret until he testifies.

The government asked that he be allowed to use his undercover name when testifying. The judge rejected the request, saying it would violate the right of cross-examination, but he said the agent could withhold information about his home, family and anything else that might increase his exposure to risk.

Mr. Freeh said the group's boss was Philip Rastelli, who allegedly assumed control in 1979 after the murder of Carmine Galante. Then, allegedly, a power struggle erupted in 1981.

Suspect Disappeared

In May, 1981, he continued, three captains heading one faction were murdered on orders from Dominick Napolitano, a rival captain who was indicted in the case but disappeared.

A week after the murders, Mr. Freeh went on, Mr. Napolitano met in a Brooklyn bar with several others, including a Florida associate known as Donnie Brasco, who was wearing a concealed FBI transmitting device.

According to the prosecutor, Mr. Napolitano told the visiting associate that he had murdered three rivals, but a fourth escaped and he

wanted Mr. Brasco to find the missing man, then "kill him and leave him in the street."

Over the years, Mr. Freeh said, Mr. Brasco became such a trusted member of this crew that Mr. Napolitano and Mr. Ruggiero "promised to propose him for membership in the Bonanno family."

Florida Gambler

He established credibility by posing as a Florida gambler and loan shark who shared his profits with the Bonanno group, Mr. Freeh said, adding that his money was actually furnished by the FBI.

The defendants were portrayed by the prosecutor as gangsters who carried out truck hijackings, armed robberies, gambling operations and narcotics trafficking "in a pattern of racketeering" that included the three murders.

Also included is a charge that the defendants conspired to rob a Manhattan town house owned by the sister of the late Shah of Iran in 1980. Two intruders entered the town house, but fled without any money after struggling with a security guard.

A former New York City police detective, Dennis W. Mulligan, was accused of providing inside information to the Bonanno group for the attempted robbery. The government dropped the charge, saying his prosecution could jeopardize another investigation.

Faced With Opposition in Senate, Reagan Drops Sea-Talks Nominee

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is withdrawing his nomination of James L. Malone as ambassador-at-large for negotiations on a Law of the Sea treaty.

Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said the White House was writing Sen. Charles H. Percy, Illinois Republican and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to notify him that "we will not pursue that nomination."

Mr. Malone will retain his post as assistant secretary of state for oceans, international environment and scientific affairs, Mr. Speakes said.

Nomination Opposed

Mr. Malone has nominally been responsible for policies aimed at stopping the spread of nuclear weapons. For the last year, however, he has been the chief of the U.S. delegation to the Law of the Sea talks at the United Nations that resulted in a draft treaty regulating the use of the world's oceans.

His nomination was opposed in the Foreign Relations Committee after it was reported two months ago that he tried to obtain an \$850-million loan on generous terms for the Taiwan Power Co.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Malone's name was withdrawn because of Mr. Reagan's decision not to sign a Law of the Sea treaty endorsed by 130 other nations. Mr. Reagan objected to the draft treaty's provisions governing the mining of mineral resources on the ocean floor, saying they failed to protect U.S. economic and security interests, and said the United States would seek another treaty.

Committee sources said Monday that White House officials had informed Sen. Percy late last week.

Britain's Military Shrinks

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's armed forces had 327,647 members on March 31 at the end of the fiscal year, a 1.8 percent drop from 1981, the Defense Ministry reported Tuesday.

that Mr. Malone's name would be withdrawn.

The Senate committee had been scheduled to consider his nomination Tuesday, but several senators said in interviews that the committee almost certainly would have recommended against his confirmation for the post.

It was reported in May that Mr. Malone had tried to obtain the loan for Taiwan Power, a utility owned by the government. Mr. Malone had been registered as a foreign agent for the utility when he was at Doub & Munz, a Washington-based concern that specializes in foreign nuclear energy clients.

Mr. Malone denied that he had violated assurances he gave the

committee last year that he would not become involved with any company he represented before joining the Reagan administration, but opposition to his confirmation grew.

A hint that his nomination was in trouble came last week, when Sen. Alan Cranston, the minority whip and a Democratic committee member from California, urged President Reagan in a Senate floor speech to withdraw the nomination. Sen. Cranston accused Mr. Malone of making "undeniably misleading statements" in May in his testimony before the panel.

He also contended that Mr. Malone's performance as overseer of policies to halt the spread of nuclear arms was "inconsistent and



James L. Malone

ineffective." He said a State Department internal draft report had severely criticized Mr. Malone, concluding that he "lacked both the time and the expertise required to direct the Law of the Sea treaty review operations."

Senate and administration officials said Monday that they doubted Mr. Malone would retain his post as assistant secretary. They said Secretary of State George P. Shultz had been told by several key Republicans that many in Congress were unhappy with the administration's policies on stopping the spread of nuclear weapons.

Global TV Threatens Native Cultures, Director of Unesco Tells Conference

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — The spread of commercial television could impede the development of individual national cultures, the director-general of Unesco declared at the opening session of a 120-nation conference Tuesday.

Amadou-Mahtar M'bow of Senegal told delegates that world cultures are becoming more uniform. He said this trend has been caused partly by recent technological advances, including satellite broadcasting, cable television, video discs and video cassettes. "The question must be asked whether this does not run the risk of impoverishing the creativity of each people," he said.

UN officials said the more than 750 delegates at the conference will spend the first four days of the 10-day conference reviewing conclusions and recommendations of regional Unesco cultural conferences held in the past decade in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The next three days will be handed over to two commissions. One will discuss theoretical issues, and the other will focus on the preservation of historical monu-

ments, the financing of culture and the transmission of culture through the media.

The meeting's final three days will be devoted to talks on strengthening international cultural cooperation and discussion of the conference's final recommendations.

U.S. Budget Expert Forecasts Bigger Deficits

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The head of the Congressional Budget Office said Tuesday that budget deficits could reach a minimum of \$140 billion for each of the next three years, far above even the revised estimate the Reagan administration is expected to release later this week.

In testimony before the Senate Budget Committee, Alice Rivlin also said that, although the economy will revive for the rest of this year, the recovery is likely to be "less robust" than was predicted last winter. Given the large deficits, she said, "I don't think we can have a vigorous recovery."

She said a variety of changing conditions, including a lower forecast for economic growth, could add \$25 billion to \$35 billion to

the deficit for the 1983 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

Under questioning from Sen. Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, she conceded that those figures could come on top of an earlier estimate of \$116 billion — producing deficits of \$141 billion to \$151 billion.

She also said that the deficit could reach \$145 billion to \$160 billion in 1984 and \$143 billion to \$158 billion in 1985.

Conflicting Estimates

The official estimate that Congress is using predicts deficits of nearly \$104 billion for fiscal 1983. The administration is expected to publish a revised forecast later this week predicting a budget deficit of \$110 billion to \$114 billion.

In order to hold deficits to the

predicted levels for 1984 and 1985, she said, Congress might be forced to increase taxes and cut spending above the amounts in legislation now making its way through the House and Senate.

Mrs. Rivlin delivered her predictions as Congress struggled to pass an extraordinary election-year package of tax increases and spending cuts, measures designed to hold the deficit to \$104 billion. Her forecast could sharply increase calls for deeper spending cuts, particularly from Republicans, who say that lower deficits are needed to bring down interest rates and promote a sustained economic recovery.

Mrs. Rivlin provided little indication that she foresees such a recovery.

The failure of interest rates to

decline, despite a reduction in inflation, and the "unexpected depth of the recession now lead us, as well as most other forecasters, to anticipate a somewhat less robust recovery than seemed likely only a few months ago," she said. Her official revised forecast predicts slower growth and an unemployment rate averaging 9.3 percent for the current year and 8.8 percent for 1983, higher than her estimates of last winter.

On inflation, she forecast that prices will rise more quickly than they have in the first six months of the year but the rate of increase will fall to about 6.3 percent next year.

She predicted that long-term and short-term interest rates will fall, although she said short-term rates "are expected to move up somewhat in 1983 as the recovery progresses."

Reagan Calls On House to Defeat Resolution for a Nuclear Freeze

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan appealed to members of the House Monday to defeat a nuclear freeze resolution passed by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, contending that approval would send the wrong signal to the Soviet Union and undercut the U.S. negotiating position in strategic arms reduction talks (SALT) in Geneva.

In identically worded letters to each member of the House, Mr. Reagan repeated his oft-stated belief that a nuclear freeze would lock the United States into nuclear inferiority.

The House resolution calls on the two superpowers to aim for "a mutual and verifiable freeze on the testing, production and further deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles and other delivery systems."

'Dangerous Asymmetries'

After that, they should pursue a goal of reducing nuclear force levels, it says. The resolution also calls for approval of the SALT-2 agreement negotiated by President Jimmy Carter with the Soviet Union but never ratified by the Senate.

Mr. Reagan said he was concerned that the resolution, if

adopted by the full House, would indicate to the Soviet Union that the United States was willing to accept something less than nuclear force reductions, "that is, a freeze that leaves dangerous asymmetries in the nuclear balance and a return to the flawed SALT-2 agreement."

In the letter, Mr. Reagan said he favored a substitute resolution drafted by Rep. William S. Broomfield, Republican of Michigan, and others that endorses the administration's arms reduction approach and does not urge approval of SALT-2.

Election-Year Pressures

The White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan would probably be making calls to members of Congress to urge support of the Broomfield text.

The freeze resolution received the unexpected support of seven of 16 Republican members of the Foreign Affairs Committee late last month when the panel approved the resolution on a 26-to-11 vote. Previously, the nuclear freeze had been regarded as primarily a Democratic issue.

A close battle is expected when the resolution is taken up on the House floor, probably either late this week or early next week. Support for the resolution appears to

reflect election-year pressures and growing anti-nuclear sentiment in the United States.

Mr. Reagan also defended his approach on the nuclear question in another letter to Congress Monday, transmitting his first administration report on the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

He said he believed that the intermediate-range nuclear force negotiations with the Soviet Union provide a model for future negotiations. There have been no visible signs of progress in those talks since they began last November in Geneva, where separate negotiations over strategic arms began late last month.

Saying he was convinced that his approach to arms control was "both rational and realistic," Mr. Reagan added: "We are committed to deterrence. We shall stand by our allies and friends and we shall consult with them regularly as we go about the business of re-establishing our conventional and nuclear deterrent forces."

Meanwhile, Cameroon President Ahmadou Ahidjo left Washington after talks with Mr. Reagan on problems in southern Africa and the Middle East. Mr. Reagan said he was pleased that the African nation had "opened its doors to American businessmen."

U.S. Aviation Experts Look at Ways To Reduce Hazards of 'Wind Shear'

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The crash of Pan Am Flight 759 earlier this month has lent new urgency to efforts to detect "wind shear," treacherous shifts in wind speed and direction. They have been implicated in at least seven major accidents since 1973 and may have brought the Pan Am jet down in a New Orleans suburb.

The National Transportation Safety Board, leading the crash investigation, is re-evaluating wind shear warning equipment that the Federal Aviation Administration has installed at great expense at about 60 U.S. airports. And new thought is being given to old questions about how pilots decide if the weather is good enough to fly.

The July 9 crash, which killed 154 persons, took place shortly after National Science Foundation researchers began flying through turbulence near Denver and tracking it on radar in a \$4-million, 2½-year study of wind shear.

Frightening Swirls

Meteorologists feel that they have begun only in the last five years to understand the frightening swirls of powerful and quick-changing headwinds, tailwinds and downdrafts that pilots have reported for years near thunderstorms and, at times, in seemingly harmless weather.

The breakthrough came after an Eastern Airlines Boeing 727 trying to land at New York's John F. Kennedy Airport in 1975 during a storm crashed short of the runway, killing 113 persons. Meteorologists studying that accident identified a previously unknown weather phenomenon, a sudden downdraft since dubbed a "microburst" or "microburst."

A form of wind shear, microbursts can be several hundred yards or several miles across, meteorologists believe. They can last as few as three or as many as 15 minutes.

A downdraft occurs when a mass of air cools and begins to sink, gaining speed. As the mass nears the ground, it spreads out, much the way water from a garden hose splatters in all directions when it hits the ground.

A jet flying through a downdraft at low altitude will first meet a strong headwind, slowing the plane's speed in relation to the ground and giving it extra lift. Near the center of the column, the headwind will diminish and, as the plane emerges from the other side, the plane will suddenly hit a tailwind.

This is the danger point. The plane's speed, the speed at which air is rushing past it — thereby lifting its wings — suddenly drops. The plane starts sinking, with the ground only a hundred feet or so below. "You lose your ability to fly," says John McCarthy of the National Center for Atmospheric Research, which is participating in the Colorado study. Investigators have concluded

Peace Team in Bangkok

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — A five-man delegation representing the international conference on Cambodia arrived Tuesday for talks with Thai leaders, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The conference was convened in New York two years ago to implement a United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia and the holding of UN-supervised elections.

that this is what caused Eastern Flight 66 to crash in 1975. Although final conclusions on why Pan Am's Flight 759 crashed are still months away, most aviation experts tend to believe that the jet fell victim to the same meteorological trap. It took off with thunderstorms nearby and crashed into the suburban town of Kenner 30 seconds later.

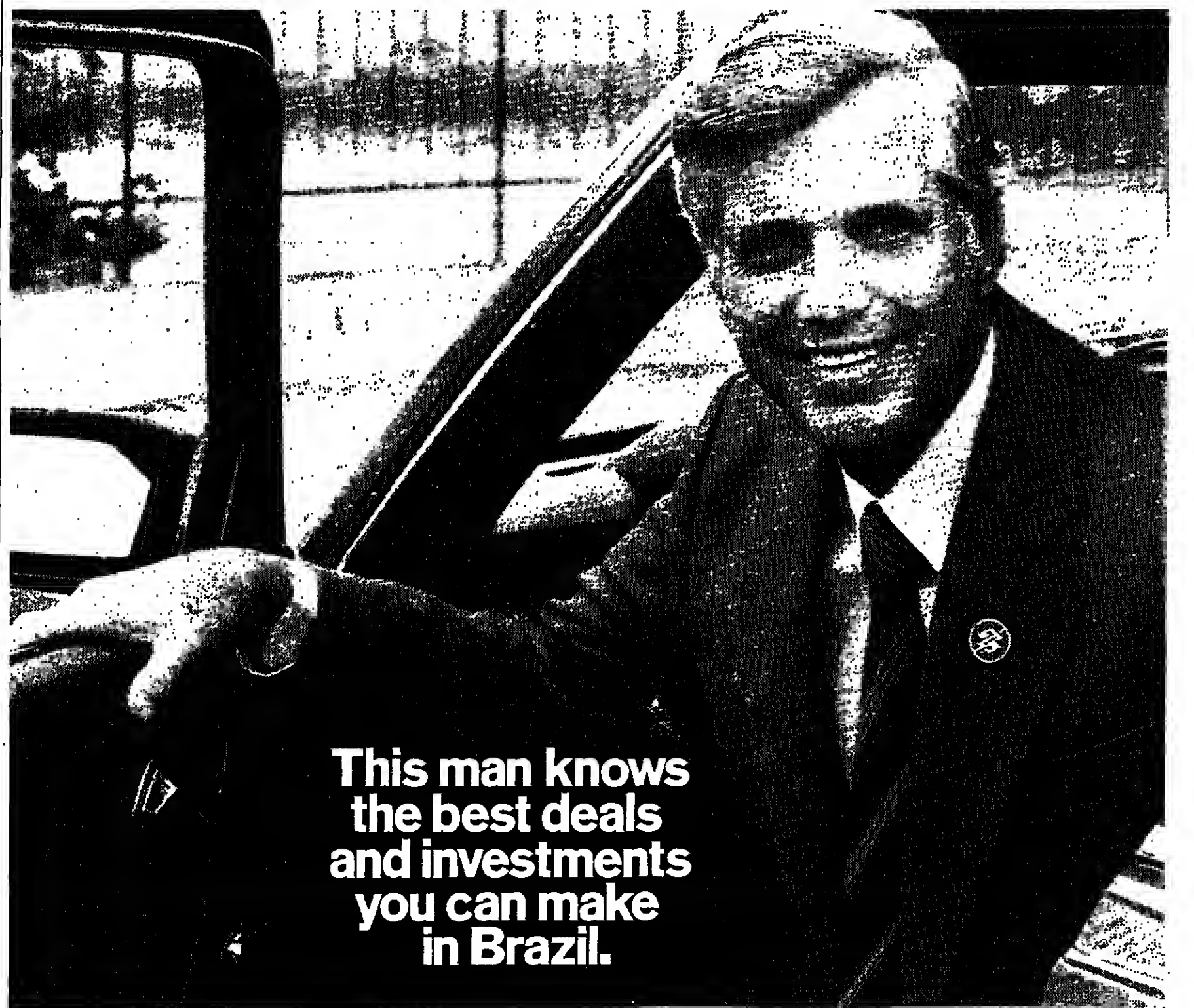
After the Eastern crash, airlines began giving pilots simulator training on dealing with wind shear. They are taught to add thrust at the first sign of trouble. The FAA began installing computerized detection systems that compare wind speed and direction at different points around airports and set off alerts in the tower if differences over 15 knots are found.

Alert Systems

About 60 airports, including New Orleans International Airport from which Flight 759 took off, now have the \$200,000, low-level wind shear alert systems. But they have the limitation of not actually detecting microbursts, just indicating the potential for them.

The New Orleans system began operating just before the accident and the tower controllers broadcast alerts to pilots. Pilots say that they regard such messages not as prohibitions against takeoff, but as another piece of information to be used in deciding whether to go or wait.

The fact that wind shear was detected repeatedly, that another jetliner, a Republic Airlines DC-9, ran into dangerous winds as it took off just before the Pan Am flight and that Pan Am still took off and crashed has led investigators to take a detailed look at equipment and procedures in this area, an airport spokesman said.



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

What Mr. Arafat Said

From THE WASHINGTON POST

No, Yasser Arafat did not recognize Israel's right to exist on Sunday, "effectively" or otherwise. This is a matter of deep regret for all who feel, as we do, that recognition would be an immense contribution to a Middle East settlement in which Palestinians would finally have a home to call their own.

Rep. Paul McCloskey, Republican of California, said the PLO chairman had signed "his acceptance of all United Nations resolutions which include the right of Israel to exist." That would mean the PLO had met the American condition for dealing with the PLO. Unfortunately, the congressman had it wrong. Mr. Arafat has yet to endorse the UN resolutions accepting Israel, 242 and 338, and on the spot he corrected Mr. McCloskey, stating that he had stood up only for the UN resolutions "concerning the Palestinian question" — shorthand for an acceptance. Other PLO officials confirmed this reading.

You have to give Mr. Arafat a certain credit. His force in Beirut is under heavy military and political onslaught, from friends and foes alike. Surely it would help to cover his prospective retreat by gaining American recognition. Hundreds of times he has been importuned to meet the American condition, stated in 1975 and recently refreshed by Secretary of State George Shultz. This would have been a good moment to respond.

The PLO's position, however, remains that it cannot recognize Israel, if at all, before it is

sure of a state of its own. His foreign friends often depict Mr. Arafat as something of a closet dove who is ready to live side by side with Israel. Just don't ask him, they say, to put it in the "clear and unequivocal" language on which the United States insists. Such a step would likely convulse the PLO and could split or even destroy it.

It was not frivolous of the United States to pledge not to deal with an organization that in its basic charter and in much of its conduct is dedicated to undoing Israel. If, in the new conditions created by the breaking of the PLO as a military force, the Israelis still hang back on their Camp David promise to submit the "final status" of the West Bank and "the location of [its] boundaries" to negotiations with Palestinians, then it might yet become necessary to break the pledge, as risky as that might be. But, meanwhile, the requirement is to work within those new conditions to find a viable Palestinian negotiating partner. That is a strong reason for sticking with the 1975 terms on dealing with the PLO.

The PLO would itself be taking a huge risk by meeting the American terms. It would also be opening the only conceivable road to a homeland — a negotiation in which the United States would be an open advocate of its legitimate national rights. The true friends of the Palestinians should not be encouraging it to play word games but to do the very hard things that the Palestinian interest requires.

Dear Secretary Watt

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

It must be a singular privilege for the ambassador of a small nation like Israel to be singled out for your personal importunings on the politics of energy in the United States. Perhaps the encounter that inspired your letter to him revealed a fellow conservative under the skin who has done his share of battle against liberals back in his own country. Most of them are in fact Jews.

Your letter warns that if liberal American Jews join with "the other liberals" of America to oppose your energy development policies, they will weaken your administration's "ability to be a good friend of Israel."

If by that you mean the more oil America possesses, the less dependent on Arabs it becomes, you make a correct though hardly original analysis of the world's petroleum crisis. People of various faiths and politics have been saying that for a decade.

If you also mean that an America dependent on Middle East oil has been succumbing to Arab blackmail and faltering in its enthusiasm for Israel, that is a problem more aptly raised at almost any other address. The is-

raelis (and some of their U.S. supporters) have long voiced that complaint.

Indeed, in asking the Israeli ambassador to bring these "facts" to the attention of American Jews, you risk discrediting some important declarations by President Reagan. He has explained the arming of Saudi Arabia and other pro-Arab measures as steps in America's interest, against a Soviet threat, and showing concern for Israel. Your contrary implication — and out what you call a mere fear of "misunderstanding" — explains the White House's quick disavowal of your letter.

You will have noted, in addition, that many Jewish Americans took offense at your asking a foreign ambassador to arrange for you speak to them. They, and not only the liberals among them, believe that concern for the American environment, and the tax subsidies paid to oil prospectors, ought to be kept strictly American controversies. That, surely, is also the view of "other" Americans, as you would put it. And as someone who once pleaded to have his religious convictions kept out of politics, you ought to know that.

A Whale-Size Loophole

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

A blizzard of postcards and determined diplomacy achieved a splendid victory last week when the International Whaling Commission voted to end the commercial slaughter of whales starting in 1986. With luck, the ban will come in time to save already imperiled cetaceans, and enable declining herds to rebuild themselves. But hold off on the champagne. The commission's 25-to-7 vote is not binding, and could be defied by any of the dissenters, notably Japan.

No one can say for sure how many whales remain, but stocks of sperm whales have been depleted so alarmingly that the commission has already voted a moratorium on catching them. Undeniably, substitutes exist for all whale products; whaling as an industry is declining and is kept alive with subsidies where it survives, namely Japan, Russia, Norway and Peru. They all voted against the ban. To its eternal credit, Spain, another whaling country, joined the majority.

If persuasion fails, violators should be warned they risk losing access to American fishing waters. Or, conversely, an incentive for compliance can be offered by increasing quotas — a small price for assuring that these animals are not exterminated simply to preserve a few thousand jobs.

If Japan fall into line, so most probably will the rest, including the Soviet Union. But sadly, a resolute Japan has turned the controversy over whaling into a matter of face. With some justice, the Japanese say they have been singled out as the heavy. Whale meat, moreover, has been a traditional item in the Japanese diet (though consumption has declined dramatically).

Then there is a simple political fact: Japanese whaling and related trades account for about 14,500 jobs in a \$200-million-a-year business. And there is a whaling station near the constituency of Premier Zenko Suzuki. Conservationists assert that Japan is so intense on the subject that it has even tied offers of aid to its bid to have Mexico and Jamaica support its whaling industry. (Mexico, for the ban, Jamaica abstained.) Threatening Japan with the loss of U.S. fishing rights may be less effective psychologically than offering a bigger legal catch. That way could save face as well as the whale.

Sentiment and science are for once in accord. No mammal poses as many puzzles: its means of migration, its songs, its strange and suicidal beachings. It is part of myth and literature as well as the laboratory. It should remain a part of life.

Other Editorial Opinion

In Response to Arafat

The statement does represent, at the very least, an important step towards explicit recognition of Israel's right to exist. The United States administration could and should have welcomed it promptly as such, even if they felt it prudent to seek further clarifications before announcing their willingness to open a direct dialogue with the PLO.

This negative American reaction suggests

that the United States is not interested in obtaining the PLO's participation in a peaceful settlement of the conflict, or even that it would regard the emergence of the PLO in a negotiating role as an unwanted complication. That is a grave mistake.

The PLO's participation offers by far the best chance that an eventual settlement would have the consent of the mass of the Palestinian people.

— The Times (London).

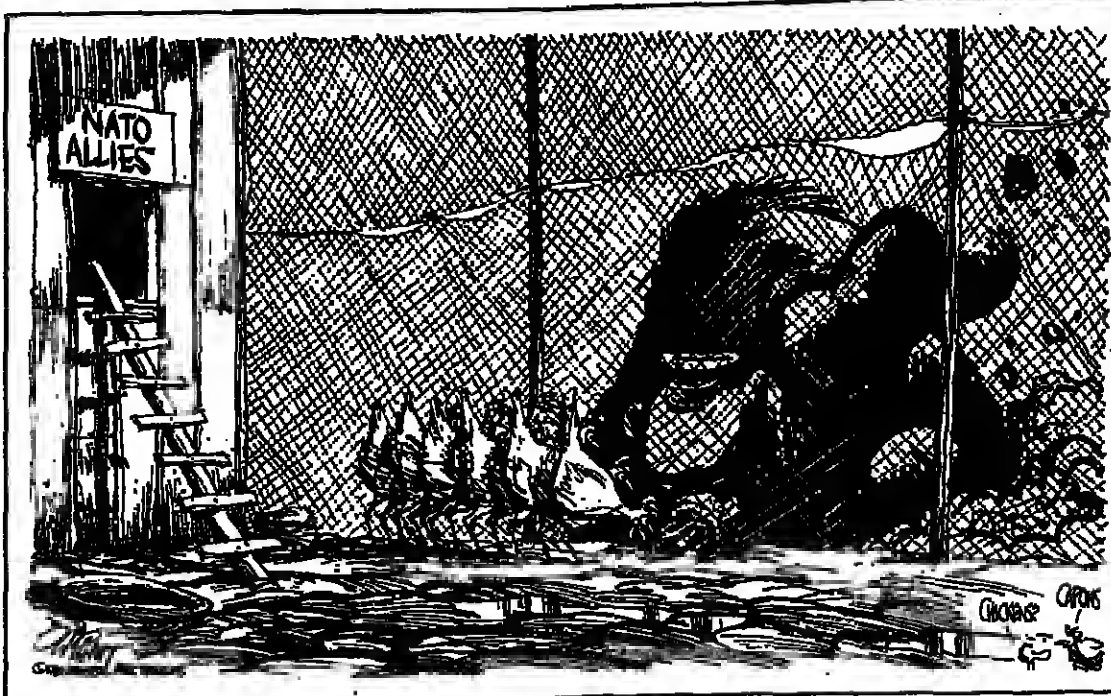
JULY 28: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Three's a Family

MADISON, Wis. — Taking issue with President Roosevelt on the desirability of raising large families, Prof. Edward A. Ross, head of the sociology department of the Wisconsin State University, and father of three children, said that restriction in the birth rate is a movement salutary in principle and that the evils in its train appear to be minor and transient. "I take my stand," he said, "with those who baffle famine, war, saber-toothed competition, class antagonism, degradation of the masses, the wasting of children, the dwarfing of women and the cheapening of men. Shall we live to see the mother of more than three children regarded as a public benefactor and placed on the pay-roll of the state?"

1932: Gorgulov's Appeal

PARIS — Pavel Gorgulov, the Russian political fanatic who killed President Paul Doumer was convicted of premeditated murder and sentenced to die on the guillotine. Pale and impassive as the sentence was read, Gorgulov burst into a pitiful last appeal: "You have the right to kill me but you cannot dishonor me. I am a good Russian soldier. Let me die before a firing squad! I came to save France, which submits to the presence of the Boches, who killed many French soldiers, but would not give a good Russian soldier an identity card. Until I walk to the guillotine I will cry out that there is no justice. My idea will save the world!" He was still talking as he was forced out of the dock by three guards.



U.S. Issues Principles Without Policy

By William Pfaff

PARIS — We all know that President Reagan has shot the Western alliance in the foot, or the back, with his attempt to block West Europe's contribution to the Soviet gas pipeline project. The transatlantic fight already has done more to harm the alliance than a ban on turbine blades could have harmed Russia.

The United States and its allies, already at odds over European steel and agricultural exports to the United States, now are in the worst dispute since the war over the use of American technology in the work European companies have contracted to do on the pipeline network.

But, then, that is the same reasoning the Europeans are following. They are not helping with the pipeline to do favors for communism or for the Kremlin. They do it because they want the work, the jobs, the sales, and eventually they want the natural gas from Siberia. The affair, for them, is entirely unemotional.

The supposed political benefits of the deal, to better East-West relations by increasing trade, now are only hollowly defended.

The Soviet Union bases its trade policy as well as its political policy upon considerations of Communist Party and Soviet state interest, and nothing else. This is widely understood in Western Europe. It seems not to be so widely understood in the United States. If it were, Washington would not claim to be able to alter Soviet policy, by means of a trade

ban, or so fundamental a matter of security interest as the nature of Poland's government.

Washington is the one place where an unbusinesslike view of the affair is taken. Why launch a policy which would not change anything important even if it succeeded, and which from the start is known to be unacceptable to the allies, and therefore must do more harm than good? This is the fascinating question.

The only answer I can think of is that the Reagan administration, like the Carter administration, has great difficulty telling the difference between a principle and a policy.

Thus both administrations have repeatedly taken stands on principle, which proved unenforceable, irrelevant, or counterproductive in practice.

This, of course, is amateurism in government. A serious man knows that the work of government only begins when the principle is to be served has been defined. Then comes the effort to find out how to make it work in practice, at acceptable cost, without damage to other interests also valuable. This is the hard part of policy-making. It is the part, in Reagan's administration, that keeps getting left out.

International Herald Tribune.

Senate Republicans Filling the Bill

By J. W. Anderson

WASHINGTON — The steady progress of Sen. Robert Dole's big tax bill demonstrates an extraordinary shift of initiative and influence in American politics. The White House is no longer running U.S. economic policy. The Republican leaders and committee chairmen in the Senate have taken charge of it.

The senior Republicans are now moving forcefully to rescue the economy, a drifting administration and — incidentally — their party's prospects.

This process began nearly a year ago as the congressional Republicans began to see evidence that the economy was not responding as President Reagan's tax and budget program had anticipated. Their success represents a victory of pragmatism over the administration's ideology.

The bill represents a striking reversal of conventional party positions. The Dole bill puts three-quarters of its burden on business. It revokes the worst excesses of last year's tax cut, and it includes important reforms such as withholding taxes on interest and dividends — a blow against a common area of tax evasion. The Democrats, in lieu of any better ideas, have been pushing for a repeal of the 1984 reduction in personal income taxes — the burden of which would fall almost entirely on middle-income taxpayers.

When the Reagan administration first came to office, it was full of sharp, clear ideas to transform the

economy. Congress passed the first year's program obediently. But then doubts began to set in almost immediately. According to all of the administration's theories, interest rates should have begun dropping rapidly in August, as soon as the tax and budget bills were enacted. And, of course, they did not.

Last fall, a consensus developed within the administration that the 1981 tax cut had gone too far and that an increase was needed. Reagan refused to listen. In February, when the administration brought out its proposed budget for 1983, the most scathing criticism came from the congressional Republicans, who objected to its huge deficits. The White House, in effect, shrugged and told Congress to write its own budget.

Counting all predictions, that's what Congress has done this year: a genuinely astonishing feat that has no real precedent. As it now stands in the first budget resolution, it is chiefly the handiwork of Sen. Pete Domenici and the Senate Budget Committee. Its adjustments in the Reagan program are not minor. For example, the Domenici budget contains a substantial increase in defense spending — but the increase is hardly more than half the increase in the original Reagan proposal. It is a conservatives' budget, but it follows a

rule of reason that was absent from the Reagan original.

The administration held that the budget was to be balanced by spending cuts. The senators, knowing a good deal about the difficulties in cutting spending, saw that it would take more than that to get the deficits under control. That is where the Dole bill came from.

Now that it has passed the Senate, what will the House Democrats do with it? They see more economic trouble ahead, and they do not want Reagan and the Republicans to be able to blame it on the recalcitrance of the Democratic House. They have been following the cardinal rule that they must not leave themselves open to the charge of obstructing the president. If they follow past form, they will make enough of a fuss to fix it in everyone's minds that the responsibility for the tax bill belongs to Mr. Reagan and the Senate Republicans — but, in the end, provide enough votes to pass it.

The idea that U.S. economic policy is being made in hand-to-hand combat between President Reagan and House Speaker Tip O'Neill is a fiction that serves the interests of both men — but it is a fiction. The reality is that the hands on the wheel are mainly those of Dole, Domenici, Senate majority leader Howard Baker, and Appropriations Committee Chairman Mark Hatfield.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

U.S. Troop Plan

President Reagan's plan to send U.S. Marines into Lebanon to help evacuate Palestinian guerrillas may be a worthy one. We all hope that, if undertaken, it will be successful and the beginning of a war-free Israel and Lebanon.

However, in order to avoid the loss of U.S. servicemen's lives, the president should be assured by Prime Minister Begin that there will be no repetition of a so-called "mistake" such as the disgraceful attack in international waters on U.S.S. Liberty by the Israelis during the 1967 war and the resultant death or injury of over 200 U.S. Navy personnel.

AGNESS WALSH, Rome.

Hostage City

Regarding "It Is the PLO's Move" (HT, July 23): "The biggest hijacking in history" — half of Beirut is the hostage, said your editorial, reprinted from the New York Times.

Impressive rhetoric, but, and I write as one who spent the first ten days of the war in West Beirut, it does not correspond to reality.

It is not the PLO which is killing Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, but the Israeli armed forces. The slaughter will stop if the Israelis end the bombing and shelling.

Officials quoted by the Israeli newspaper Haaretz (you can hardly call them facetious) say the 106 Israelis were killed by Palestinian acts of violence between June 1967 and June this year. That is almost as many in 15 years as died in a single 90-minute Israeli air raid on June 5. PLO is a guerrilla organization, not a conventional army. Why does one write home computer programs? One writes home computer programs to enjoy his home computer, why else? A home computer is not a man, it is an end.

chinese guns and take on the Israeli air forces in a close fight.

Instead it takes West Beirut hostage. Probably the only fault with your editorial, was its timing. The PLO had been in Beirut for more than 10 years; it was only when the Israelis started besieging the city that you noticed that it was being held hostage by the PLO.

ROBERT HOLLOWAY, Paris.

Too Many Words

May we not have a moratorium on letters to the editor concerning Palestine and the Palestinians? The abundance of the letter from Moshe Ron of Jerusalem (Leisure, July 27) are not offset by the facts stated in Abdullah Salah's letter published in the same issue.

Indeed, your letters' column has served as a podium for all manner of misinformation and bent views of Middle Eastern history, interpreted to suit the writer but of no benefit to the uninformed reader (who is confused by the variety of arguments), the educated reader (who knows better) or the biased reader (who automatically agrees or disagrees with a letter depending on the author's apparent nationality or residence).

G. WILLIAMS, Vienna.

Answer to Buckley

Regarding "What's the Use Anyway?" (HT, July 16): William F. Buckley would like to know how a computer can be useful in the home. The answer is painfully obvious: The use of a home computer is to write home computer programs. Now, Mr. Buckley, being particularly shrewd, would not doubt ask: Why does one write home computer programs? One writes home computer programs to enjoy his home computer, why else? A home computer is not a man, it is an end.

GEORGE V. ESTRYN, Rhode-St.-Genois, BELGIUM.

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France's Dassault Denies Charge It Helped Argentina Arm Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS—A team of French military technicians remained in Buenos Aires during the Falklands war and could not have helped the Argentine Air Force, which was based in the south, the company that built the Exocet missile said Tuesday.

A spokesman for the Dassault aviation company, which builds the missile and the Mirage fighter planes that Argentina used in the war, thus denied a claim by the Sunday Times of London that the technical team had helped arm planes with the Exocet.

When the allegations surfaced, Defense Minister Charles Hernu of France ordered an investigation to see if the French embargo on aid to Argentina during the war had been respected.

France and the rest of the European Economic Community imposed the embargo at the outbreak of hostilities over the Falklands. (Life in the Falklands. Insights, Page 6.)

Argentine Capabilities

The Dassault spokesman, who requested anonymity, said the British underestimated Argentine technical expertise and that Argentina was perfectly capable of arming the planes with the Exocet without outside help.

He said the French technicians were restricted to Buenos Aires during the conflict, while the planes and missiles were based in the Patagonia region in southern Argentina.

The Exocet was used to sink the British frigate Sheffield and the cargo vessel Atlantic Conveyor, causing a total of 36 deaths.

In Buenos Aires, the army said that four generals, including Gen. Mario Benjamin Menéndez, commander of the Argentine forces on the Falklands, have been removed from their positions pending an investigation.

Gen. Cristino Nicolaides, the army commander, said the action "carries no implicit judgment of the performance or actions of those involved."

Gen. Menéndez signed the surrender document that ended the undeclared war.

Guerrilla Rocket Hurts 4 Policemen in Ulster

BELFAST—Four policemen were injured Tuesday by a rocket fired in ambush from a house that had been taken over by guerrillas, the police said.

A spokesman said that the officers, members of the predominantly Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary, were not seriously hurt. He said the Irish Republican Army was under suspicion in the attack.

Meanwhile, a rally Monday night that was called to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the death of Eva Perón, ended with about 10,000 Peronists shouting furious slogans against the military government.

A ban against political party activities was lifted 10 days ago by President Reynaldo Bignone, who has promised elections and a return to civilian rule by March, 1984.

The rally was organized by the Peronists' left-wing and youth factions and was not backed by the organization's national directorate. The highly popular Mrs. Perón died of cancer in 1952 at the age of 33.

In Parliament, a BBC correspondent told an investigating committee that British journalists covering the Falklands conflict refused military requests to report false information. A reporter, Brian Hanrahan, said military officials wanted to use the press to confuse Argentine forces. He said the reporters refused "to be used as a voice of disinformation."

In London, a service at St.

Paul's Cathedral held to mark the end of the Falklands conflict has provoked angry comments that it was not patriotic or triumphant enough.

A conservative parliamentarian, Julian Amery, was quoted as saying that a sermon by the archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Rev. Robert Runcie, "would have been more appropriate in Buenos Aires than here."

There were no martial hymns like "Fight the Good Fight," Mr. Amery said. "There was no thanksgiving for the liberation of British subjects from the invaders."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was reported to be furious about the tone of the service, which she attended with the royal family, military leaders and some of the military men who recaptured the Falklands from Argentina.

Archbishop Runcie said in his address, "People are mourning on both sides of this conflict." He said people should pray for the bereaved both in Britain and Argentina.



Thousands of Argentines gathered Monday at the tomb of Eva Perón to mark the 30th anniversary of her death. Many of them later began shouting slogans against the military regime.

Mercenaries Convicted In Seychelles Hijacking

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa — Forty-two mercenaries were found guilty Tuesday of charges arising from the hijacking of an aircraft after a coup attempt in the Seychelles in November.

Their leader, Michael Hoare, was convicted on three counts, each of them carrying sentences of five to 30 years.

Justice Neville James, delivering his verdict at the end of a five-month trial, ruled that Mr. Hoare and four of his comrades were responsible for seizing an Air India Boeing 707 at Mahé airport on the Seychelles' main island, Victoria, on Nov. 26. The four others were Peter Duffy, Michael Webb, Charles Goatley and Vernon Prinsloo.

He acquitted all the others on that charge, because there was no evidence they knew about the commandeering of the plane. They believed the pilot was willingly flying them to South Africa.

Endangering Safety

Mr. Hoare found all but one of the 43 mercenaries guilty of endangering the safety of the aircraft and its passengers after a gun battle at the Mahé airport. Charles Dukes, an American, who was badly wounded in the fighting and was carried onto the plane, was found not guilty on all charges.

Mr. Hoare, 63, and Mr. Duffy, 41, were convicted on a third count of endangering the plane and its passengers when they tried to negotiate conditions with security officials for their surrender after they had landed at Durban, South Africa.

A fourth count of carrying weapons aboard an aircraft was dropped. Sentences were expected Wednesday.

Mr. Hoare and his men had

pleaded not guilty, testifying that the crew of the plane had agreed to fly them to Durban. The aircraft had been carrying 65 passengers and 14 crew members on a scheduled flight from Zimbabwe to Bombay when it landed at Mahé to refuel. The mercenaries, in flight after the abortive coup, boarded the plane there.

Addressing a court packed with the families and friends of the accused, the judge described Mr. Hoare as an unscrupulous man with a highly cavalier attitude toward the truth. He said there was no evidence to back Mr. Hoare's contention that the South African Cabinet and other government officials were involved in the coup or that any government officials knew when the coup attempt would be made.

He added, however, that certain members of the South African defense force had lent aid and support to the attempt to depose President Albert René of the Seychelles by delivering the weapons used by the mercenaries to Mr. Hoare's home near Pietermaritzburg.

He said it was likely that the country's National Intelligence



Michael Hoare

Service was aware of the coup plans, because one of the mercenaries left behind on the island was an agent on leave.

The agent, Martin Dolinchev, was sentenced to 20 years in jail in the Seychelles earlier this month after testifying for the state at his trial. Four others tried with him were sentenced to death.

Peru, After Buying Soviet Jets, Seeks U.S. F-16s

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Peru has notified the Reagan administration it is interested in buying 26 General Dynamics F-16 fighter-bombers, according to government officials.

Such a sale could mark a significant shift away from Peru's past dependence on Soviet weaponry. It would also constitute the first sale of a combat plane designed expressly for developing countries under the FX program begun by former President Jimmy Carter and embraced by President Reagan.

That program is designed to satisfy Third-World demand for more sophisticated fighters without selling planes that are so advanced they would upset the arms balance in a region.

The F-16 Peru wants has about 20 percent less range than the version flown by the U.S. Air Force. The FX is powered by the older J-79 engine, the power plant for the F-4 fighter-bomber, rather than the high performance F-100 in the F-16.

Preliminary Talks

Government officials familiar with the processing of Peru's request, which now goes from the Pentagon to the State Department, predicted Monday that Mr. Reagan will welcome the chance to broaden the U.S. arms supply relationship with Peru, especially if it comes at the expense of the Soviet Union.

They said the negotiations, however, are still in the preliminary stage.

Peru caused consternation among Washington officials in 1976 when it announced it was rejecting a U.S. offer of Northrop F-5 fighters and buying 36 Soviet SU-22 fighter-bombers instead, becoming the first Latin American country outside of Cuba to purchase Soviet warplanes.

French Mirage jets had been the

mainstay of the Peruvian Air Force until that time.

Asked if the poor performance of Soviet weaponry in the fighting in Lebanon prompted Peru to turn back to the United States, government officials said they doubted the choice of the F-16 was made that recently.

As for any protests from the Soviet Union over the possible F-16 purchases, Peru could repeat some kind of statement it gave to American reporters in 1976 when it an-

nounced the switch to Soviet aircraft.

Peruvian Foreign Minister José de la Puente said then, "Aircrafts have no ideology. All countries renew their air forces periodically."

The F-16, J-79 combination would give Peru a supersonic plane for aerial dogfighting and for attacking forces on the ground. The plane carries Sidewinder heat-seeking missiles for air-to-air combat and up to six 500-pound (225-kilogram) bombs for ground attack.

Nicaragua, Honduras Intensify Skirmishing

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Border skirmishing between Nicaragua and Honduran forces has increased recently, causing renewed fears of a wider conflict in Central America, according to U.S. military analysts.

"There's an awful lot of rhetoric," said one analyst, "and a lot of confusion. It's not clear who's doing what to whom." But the analysts said that the United States had independent confirmation from Central America that the fighting had intensified.

The Nicaraguans have asserted that former National Guard forces, once under the control of President Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown in July, 1979, have been subsidized by the United

States through the Honduran government.

Over the weekend, Nicaragua's minister of interior, Tomas Borge Martínez, said that "a real state of war" existed along the border with Honduras. He said 6,000 former Honduran National Guardsmen had been infiltrating into Nicaragua.

Mr. Borge asserted that defectors from his Sandinista movement had joined "with former guards and the military that massacres peasants in Honduras and the imperialist Yankees who have stained their hands with blood of all peoples on earth."

U.S. officials denied that the United States was involved but said that the former National Guardsmen had probably been involved in the border crossings and

fighting. They said that wealthy former Nicaraguan landlords who supported the Somoza regime might have financed those troops.

The analysts asserted there had been an undercurrent of rejection of the Sandinista movement by Nicaraguan idealists who had supported the revolution against Gen. Somoza but had begun to turn away from the Sandinistas as no better than the former ruling group.

On the Honduran side, the government has accused Nicaraguan forces of penetrating the border to attack troops and villages. The Hondurans have also accused the Nicaraguans of seeking to widen the conflict in Central America.

The analysts said the Hondurans and other Central Americans were particularly anxious about

what they assert is a continuous flow of military supplies into Nicaragua from Cuba. They said that no Soviet-built MIG fighters had shown up but that construction of at least one runway capable of handling MIGs had been completed.

Officials said that two U.S. Air Force C-130s, operating from the Honduran capital of Tegucigalpa since July 19, were taking part in a long-scheduled exercise with Honduran troops.

They said that the exercise was the latest in a 15-year-old series of combined maneuvers in which U.S. forces train with those of nations in the Caribbean area.

Whether the American aircraft had flown Honduran troops to the border region could not be determined.

2 Legislators Ask U.S. To Seek Somali Truce

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic chairman and the senior Republican member of a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa have urged Secretary of State George P. Shultz to adopt a comprehensive policy for the Horn of Africa to end the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia.

The two representatives — Howard E. Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan, and William F. Goodling, Republican of Pennsylvania — also suggested that the subcommittee would block funds for future military aid to Somalia unless such a policy were formulated.

In a letter dated Friday but made public Monday, they called for "a high-level diplomatic initiative to seek a rapid, mutual withdrawal to both Somalia and Ethiopia and a cease-fire."

Administration officials, meanwhile, said that emergency aid to Somalia, disclosed over the weekend, had been limited to rifles, ammunition and communications gear rather than anti-aircraft radar and guns as reported earlier.

But the administration officials noted that anti-aircraft systems had been ordered by Somalia under a 1980 accord that gave the United States access to Somali air and naval bases for use by the

Rapid Deployment Force in an emergency.

According to press reports, Ethiopian forces and Somali insurgents have attacked across the border into Somalia. Ethiopia has denied sending its own forces into Somalia.

To help Somalia, the United States has speeded up deliveries of previously ordered weapons, officials said in Washington.

The letter from the two subcommittee members said Ethiopia's action "threatens to heighten Cold War tensions." About 5,000 advisers from the Soviet Union, Cuba and East Germany are in Ethiopia.

The U.S. legislators urged Mr. Shultz to inform Somalia that U.S. military assistance was being jeopardized by Somali assistance to anti-Ethiopian guerrillas in the disputed Ogaden region.

Sudan Tries to Mediate

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Reuters)

—Omar Mohamed al-Tayeb, a Sudanese vice president, traveled to Ethiopia Tuesday to mediate in that nation's dispute with Somalia, the Sudan news agency reported.

It said he took a message from President Gaafar Nimeiri to Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Fuest's 'Aphrodite' Is a Tepid Movie

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It has long been in the cards that Pierre Louys' "Aphrodite" would emerge as a motion picture. A whiff of scandal has accompanied the novel since it was published in 1895. It was denounced as a corrupting work in the French Senate, but Francois Coppée of the French Academy declared it a literary masterpiece (whereupon it sold more than 150,000 copies).

The Robert Fuest adaptation that has now arrived (shot in both French and English) is, to say the least, disappointing. It is not a dramatization of the novel at all, but has been devised to show the influence of the book's lyric eroticism on a munitions merchant.

This lascivious tycoon is sailing on his yacht with a party in the Mediterranean during the summer of 1914. When his ship anchors on a lovely isle, he proposes that his guests join him in re-enacting incidents from the Louys romance.

The original, it may be remembered, told of Chrysis, an Alexandrian courtesan, who requires that her admirer, Demetrios, a gifted sculptor, commit a theft, a murder and a sacrilege to win her favors. He performs the deeds and then sprays her. She drinks hemlock and over her beautiful corpse Demetrios is inspired to carve a perfect statue.

The improvisations that Fuest has foisted on the modern recounting of the narrative are incongruous, especially the portrayal of Louys' vicious heroine by a maiden of quivering innocence (Valérie Kaprisky, looking like Cinderella in a pirate's den). Horst Buchholz is the Neronian host and Capriccio puts in an appearance as a haughty English noblewoman.

The references to the decadence

of 1914 society — to give the non-sense some substance — only remind one how the art of writing has declined since Louys' days. Pictorially the film has merits, with its seascapes, vistas of the paradisiac island, subtle shadings of sequences and costuming of Edwardian finery. But it still remains for some ambitious moviemaker to bring "Aphrodite" to the screen.

How many times have we seen among the celluloid shadows a harmless man — usually of milk-sop disposition — mistaken for a dangerous criminal at large?

It happened to Harold Lloyd again and again, to Harry Langdon, to Charlie Chaplin, even to Woody Allen. It happens once more in Pierre Lary's "L'Indes-cretion," though this time the matter is presented not for laughs but as a sort of public melodrama, with the wretched victim frantically wondering if he is going insane.

Jean Rochefort has the necessary worried look as strange complications rapidly multiply. His flat is bugged, a woman with whom he has fallen in love may — or may not — be betraying him with his friendly neighbor. He flees his home for a hotel and his blood pressure mounts when there is a knock at the door. He can never escape his tormentors until the last reel.

The situation — though not the plot maneuvering — was treated by Hitchcock in "The Wrong Man." Lary offers it more somber tones as though it were a study of a man whose mind is slipping, but not enough to lift it above the ordinary samples of its genre.

Gleb Panfilov's "Valentina,"



Kaprisky in "Aphrodite."

though set in the Siberian wilds, is not the customary boy-meets-traitor uplift propaganda. It is perhaps a bit static due to its origin as a stage play, but even this is a virtue, sparing us the banal chases and violent agitation that so often occupy the modern screen. Its tempo is leisurely, but once under way it casts a binding spell in relating the experience of a young girl, a waitress in a village restaurant, who is wooed by a rough yokel and a middle-aged journalist but who secretly loves a visiting inspector.

This miniature drama has a Chekhov-cum-Gorki air, and Panfilov has mounted it with skill and subtlety, creating without overemphasis the underlying mood of quiet desperation and receiving from all the members of his company excellent characterizations — from the town drunk to the comic tramp and from the hot-tempered tavern proprietress to the maudlin resident siren — while Daria Mikhailova as the wistful heroine contributes a performance of uncommon depth, complete in its pathos and purity.

"Valentina" is the best film to have come from the Soviet studios in a long while.

Yves Saint Laurent's Red-and-Black Trump Suit

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent has quite a few explosive cards up his sleeve for his showing today. One of them is a long suit with a swirling skirt and a short, nipped-in red jacket faced with black velvet collar and cuffs. At a preview, Saint Laurent, who is not known for being happy with himself, was heard to whisper several times, "Superbe, superbe."

Meanwhile, the world is still padded in quilted white satin for the money crowd who can afford Emanuel Ungaro. With an adoring front row of American and French socialites, his collection was a triumph Tuesday. Ungaro, whose career has had its ups and downs, is getting to be a cult figure and he has reached that magic plateau where he can do no wrong.

He deserves all of it; he has talent and has worked very hard. With a series of hit collections, he has captured the U.S. market and his fame is almost bigger there than in France. His impressive lineup of socialites included his "godmother" and very first client, Marie Helene de Rothschild; the wife of the banker Edmond Safra (fairly new to the scene, but her enormous diamond got her instant attention); and the writer Edmond Charles-Roux, author of a book on Coco Chanel and wife of French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre.

After the show, Ungaro said he has cleaned up his act, but that's an exaggeration. Clean-cut it is not, though it is true that he has moved from the flamboyant Balles Russes era to the earlier, staid-er Edwardian period. And his assemblage of fabrics, colors and patterns is still mind-boggling. Mixing them with his usual abandon, he ends up with rweed, pin-stripes, checks, satin and lace all in the same outfit.

First came suits, mostly gray

and mostly menswear fabrics mixed with satin blouses, which Ungaro calls his new classics. "I wanted this part very strict, disciplined yet totally feminine," he said after the show. The best suits had short cutaway jackets over softly draped satin blouses. The longer ones, with black braid trimmings,

had a sort of sad ring to them, which is hard to avoid when Ungaro goes over-intellectual. His pants and blouses, of which he showed quite a few, also looked like they had had it.

His most interesting topcoat was very masculine in shape, and where the rest of Paris designers

have showed a lot of black, Ungaro opened with solid gray, a color that can be dull — but his satins had a lovely grisaille look to them.

Act Two was an explosion of Etro's extraordinary silk and cashmere paisleys, which included as many as 13 colors, plus a fleck of gold, on blue, red or beige back-

grounds. Some of these clothes looked too retro for some, but Ungaro loves his trips into the past. The fringed shawls were stunning.

The third part was evening wear, with black smokings on one side and liquid dresses, cut on the bias, on the other. The dresses were outstanding, especially a gray satin draped way up to one side. Ungaro said he wanted a very "liquid" collection — and that included Alexander's wavy hairdos, crowned by egret feathers and Edwardian waterfalls of crystal jewelry.

Life is also looking up for Philippe Venet, a master tailor whose collection was short, impeccable and to the point. Diana Vreeland told a friend 20 years ago that there was no one in Paris who could cut a coat like Venet. That is still true, and although it hasn't been a great time for coats lately, he is gaining fame in the United States, where even rich women wear cloth coats.

His bicolor and tricolor coats look like walking paintings. He also showed red or black coats with gold buttons and small bicolor wraps. Venet's quiet, unassuming talent could make you forget that he also produces excellent suits, the serviceable kind that can stay in a wardrobe forever. At his modest fashion house, clothes still have that increasingly rare custom-made look.

The big riddle at Chanel's is whether Karl Lagerfeld will take over the house's designing. Nobody is telling — least of all Etienne Hellobron, mother of the West-Mod Hellobron, who owns Chanel's fashion house, who is an international lawyer and in charge of Chanel's contracts, says there is not a word of truth in the rumors.

One thing is sure: According to a news release, this is the last collection by Jean Cazaubon and Yvonne Daudel, Chanel's assistants for years and responsible for the couture line since she died. Their replacement won't be announced until the end of September.



Ungaro's long coat with paisley dress and shawl; red and black suit by Yves Saint Laurent.

'Windy City': A New Musical Page

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The first thing in favor of "Windy City," a new musical based on "The Front Page" at the Victoria Palace, is its score: a smashing, lilting, big-brass, sentimental, sing-along succession of 15 numbers by an English composer new to me (Tony Macanley) and a lyricist (Dick Vosburgh) now so steeped in American showbiz folklore that he will doubtless end up as a special nostalgia consultant to the White House.

The second is that though the first half does not quite hang together the second half lifts off into such a series of musical and dramatic triumphs that you leave the theater on a considerable high, only later to have to come to terms with the somewhat grudging reaction of a number of other professional observers.

No one doubts that "The Front Page" (written in 1928 by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur as a result of their Chicago newspaper experiences, twice filmed and much revived on stage, most recently in London by the National Theatre in 1972) is a classic of deadline lunacy, but to suggest, as some have, that it is therefore unobtainable and does not need songs makes about as much sense as wondering why anybody ever bothered adding songs to "Romeo and Juliet" or "Pygmalion."

The problem is not the songs but what has to be sacrificed in order to get them in, and the first thing to go has been the intricate first-act structure of the play, in which the reporters were individually established and introduced.

Devout Tribune

But Vosburgh (also responsible for the book) has realized that "The Front Page" is as perfect a representation of its tumultuous times as any Cagney-Bogart movie, and though it may have been the avowed intent of its authors to point up the callous indifference with which prewar Chicago viewed accidental or intentional death, what they ended up with was a sentimentally devout tribute to journalists who (unlike the police or the politicians of the story) are ultimately forgiven everything in the name of their eccentric calling. The play treats reporters with all the reverence accorded by "The Sound of Music" to nuns; They may be, indeed here are, incompetent, alcoholic, bloodthirsty numskulls, but by Jesus they're

newspapermen and that explains it.

Walter Kerr once called "The Front Page" "a machine for surprising and delighting the audience regularly, logically, ingeniously and accountably." What Vosburgh and Macanley, with their director, Peter Wood, have had to do is strip down that 50-year-old machine and reassemble it in working order.

At first you wonder if they're going to make it: A lot of splendid original material (such as Sheriff Hartman's habit of putting 200 of his relatives on the city payroll to defend Chicago against the Red Army, "which is leaving Moscow any minute now") has disappeared to be replaced by a lightning canter through the plot that only has time to focus on about half a dozen of the principals.

But this stripping-down to basics of a complex tale involving a killer, a Hollywood heiress and a reporter called Hildy Johnson so booked on print that his fingers seem to come with typewriter attached, does at least allow us to realize that "Windy City" is to be an actors' musical.

Rambling Chorus

No choreographer is credited, no set-piece dance routines are allowed to interrupt newroom activity as manic as anything ever dreamed up by Vosburgh's beloved Marx Brothers, whose period this also was. The show appears to have been put together by and for men who have never danced much in their lives and see no reason to start now. Dennis Waterman (as Hildy) and Anton Rodgers (as his treacherous, irascible editor are not exactly Fred Astaire and Jack Buchanan, but they have an oddity, rambling charm that turns their "I Can Just Imagine It" into a genuine showstopper.

Elsewhere, even on the first night, there was a confidence found all too rarely in new British musicals, and though I hope that the Victoria Palace can hold this "Front Page" for many months to come, it's also good to know that we now have, after "Evita" and "Cats," a third original score to send to Broadway with pride rather than the traditional deep embarrassment, not least because of Carl Toms' stunningly versatile set, which comes complete with a train shunting back and forth across the Chicago skyline.

Raimondi's 'Quichotte'

By William Weaver
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — Now that its regular winter opera season is over, the Teatro La Fenice has been presenting a series of nonsubscription events, virtually a little festival, under the general title "Europe in Venice 1982." Some weeks ago the Dresden Opera visited, with its stagings of "Freischütz" and "Rienzi." In a few days, the Royal Ballet will arrive from London for some gala performances of "Romeo and Juliet." And for the past 10 days the Fenice has been featuring its own new and handsome staging of Massenet's "Don Quichotte," a work that is something of a rarity in Italy.

Written for Chailpin, this "Don Quichotte" requires and rewards a superstar protagonist. In the basso category today, Ruggero Raimondi can claim that status.

And, by his own admission, he has been dreaming of this part for a decade. Certainly he sings it splendidly, with charm, delicacy and lyric authority (and even with quite creditable French diction). His dramatic conception of the hero, however, still remains generic. Most of the time, this cavalier seems too normal; the grotesque edge is wanting; the larger-than-life dimension, still, it is an impressive achievement, and as Raimondi repeats the role — he surely must — the interpretation will grow and deepen.

Excellent Support

The star was given excellent support, especially by the Fenice orchestra — which sounds better at every hearing — and by the conductor, Georges Pretre, who was alert to the quickish irony that punctuates this score. Composed at the end of Massenet's life, "Don Quichotte" echoes earlier works (and not always by Massenet, there is a distinct reminiscence of "Faust"), one point; but the piece has an arresting personality, a wry elegant tone that the conductor conveyed admirably. The chorus also made a positive contribution.

As Sancho Panza, the veteran Gabriel Bacquier, was almost too much at home in his role. His broad comedy occasionally overstepped the emotional confines of the work. He seemed to be compensating, with his acting, for the worn, unsteady condition of his voice. The Dulcinea of Margarita Zimmermann was a pleasure to see and hear; charming, graceful figure, warm, deep voice, satirically mercurial temperament.

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THREE YEAR SITUATION BALANCES 1979-1981

Assets	(Millions of pesetas unless otherwise stated)			U.S. \$ millions
	1979	1980	1981	
Fixed assets	751,374.1	893,268.7	971,927.6	9,959.3
Inventories and debtors	62,292.5	73,640.4	79,317.1	812.8
Financial accounts	8,914.9	5,630.6	13,716.6	140.6
Transitory accounts	7,822.0	18,648.5	53,899.4	552.3
Contra and Special accounts	15,954.7	23,544.2	31,724.9	325.0
Total	846,358.2	1,014,732.4	1,150,585.6	11,790.0
Stockholders' Equity and Liabilities				
Capital and reserves	455,740.0	529,820.5	545,396.7	5,588.6
Non-reimbursable deposits from outside sources	2,067.7	2,114.2	2,306.8	23.6
Allowances	6,773.8	6,096.9	5,639.0	57.8
Long and medium-term debt	254,443.8	316,948.0	412,759.1	4,229.5
Short-term debt	81,622.9	102,785.0	116,724.8	1,196.1
Transitory accounts	7,878.9	9,607.4	12,156.5	124.6
Contra and Special accounts	15,954.7	23,544.2	23,877.8	244.7
Results	21,876.4	23,816.2	31,724.9	325.1
Total	846,358.2	1,014,732.4	1,150,585.6	11,790.0

(1 \$ = 97.59)

MAIN OPERATING STATISTICS 1979-1981

	1979	1980	1981
Number of telephones in service at December 31	11,130,283	11,844,623	12,388,458
Increase over previous years (in %)	7.9	6.4	4.6
Number of telephones installed during the year (net of removals)	818,860	714,340	543,835
Telephones with automatic dialing in % of telephones in service at December 31	97.9	98.2	98.5
Telephone per 100 inhabitants	28.0	31.2	32.9
Number of communities served at December 31	15,177	22,090	28,993
Number of domestic long distance calls (millions)	1,780	1,966	2,104
Number of international calls (millions)	43	51.4	57.1
Long distance circuits (millions of kilometers)	66.3	73.6	79.7

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مركز الأخبار



Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India in the United States: A Dialogue on Enduring Values.

The United States and India are the two largest democracies in the world an oft-repeated statement but so true.

With Mrs. Indira Gandhi in our midst today it is time to look at it afresh and respond to what it really means. Not merely that the two governments share a common ideology but that the two peoples whom they represent also share ideals, values and principles that go well beyond ideology or official policies.

It is this bond, that has made possible an Indo-US dialogue even when differences of perception have sometimes been sharp. The bond has therefore been well tested.

Through the ups and downs of Indo-US relations, a continuing and permanent theme has been the shared feeling of certain values that are a part of the humane and liberal heritage of the peoples of the two countries.

On the Indian side memories are still alive of generous American sympathy for the Indian struggle for Independence.

The Indian national effort first for freedom and then for development struck a responsive chord in the American psyche.

On the American side there has been a growing appreciation of the fact that democracy in India has not only survived but has taken root as something willingly accepted by the people.

The world scene is cluttered with foundered democracies, with countries which have abandoned democracy or have compromised with authoritarian ideologies. The compulsions of underdevelopment have always conspired to undermine democracy.



It is in resisting this, despite enormous difficulties, that India has earned an entitlement to American respect and attention. And conversely the United States has earned a similar entitlement from India by keeping the flame of idealism alive in its conduct of world affairs.

From this background has emerged the conviction in both countries that when all is said and done their long-term objectives are the same and that their interests, seen in perspective, are identical or complementary.

One feature of this relationship has been a remarkable frankness in the dialogue between the two countries.

This has often in the past caused feelings to run high. Yet it has always fallen short of disillusionment, and the belief that we can continue to talk and strive for mutual understanding has remained untouched and inviolate.

That is the single most relevant explanation of why Mrs. Gandhi is in the United States today.

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INSIGHTS

Falklanders Ponder Change in a Way of Life

Military Presence and Disruption of War Bring Turmoil

By James Feron

New York Times Service

STANLEY, Falkland Islands — One month after the end of hostilities here, Falkland Islanders seem convinced that they will never again experience the way of life that Britain fought to maintain.

The muddy streets and fields of Stanley will be cleared within three months of seven million rounds of live ammunition, but it may not be for years, if ever, that as many as 12,000 mines can be removed. They include small plastic devices scattered from helicopters in the final days of the war.



Stanley residents with British commandos after the liberation. After some soldiers leave, the permanent garrison could still equal the islands' population of 1,800.

Children, who have come to call them "green pebbles," are kept at home by fearful parents. Jeanne Sheridan, a mother of two, said, "We'll never be able to cross those fields to gather teasies again." Because of the mines, there is no driving outside of Stanley, no fishing and no collection of peat, which is used for heating.

The solitude of these islands, which long served as an attraction to its ruggedly individualistic inhabitants, also has given way to the turmoil of an overwhelming military presence. Many of the nearly 3,000 soldiers will eventually leave, but the permanent garrison could equal the islands' population of 1,800.

Britain's decisive victory also has produced what is probably another long-term effect — the loss to islanders of access to the Argentine mainland. Before the war there were one or two flights a week; now there are none, and there are no plans by Uruguay, Chile or Brazil to provide a substitute air link.

In addition, there is a residue of concern over the possibility of renewed hostilities. Three times last week soldiers manning the 12 Rapier missile sites in and around this town raced to their positions and Harrier fighters were sent aloft, responding to radar warnings that a plane had violated the 200-mile "exclusion zone" Britain continues to maintain.

Maj. Gen. Jeremy Moore, the commander of land forces, said that "radar can provide all sorts of contact, real and spurious," but John Smith, an islander who runs a guest house, saw it differently.

"Somebody in Argentina might be saying, 'The army let us down, but perhaps the air force can have a go at them,' or maybe they are just sniffing around the perimeter, to see how we react or to test our nerves. In any case, nobody tells us anything, and that's the worst of it."

Improved Amenities

But some also see a brighter side in the aftermath of the 10-week war. There is a widespread belief, for instance, that the British military presence, intrusive as it may seem after Britain's welcome role as liberator, may also bring improved amenities for the people of the islands.

Des King, proprietor of the Upland Goose, the island's only hotel, said, "Maybe we'll get some shops, a bank, a person to repair shoes and hairdresser. I see a lot of benefits." One was immediately evident. According to the local radio station, a military veterinarian was arriving to help with dogs intended to sniff out mines, and he would be "available to deal with other pet problems."

There is also the hope that the 1,000 Royal Engineers who arrived last week aboard the Rangatira, and who are living aboard the passenger vessel, will extend their road repair, lifting and rebuilding talents to civilian needs once military requirements are fulfilled.

Britain's victory has similarly clarified what many islanders felt was an uncertain political future, and one that some said had discouraged potential investors.

Lease-Back proposal

"For years, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office had been pushing us into the arms of the Argentines," said Gerald Cheek in a reference to a Hong Kong-like "lease-back proposal" that would recognize Argentine sovereignty. "But now, 50 million Britons will have a say in our future."

Some islanders, such as Mr. King, would choose independence under British protection, while others seemed to favor full colony status, such as that given Gibraltar. But the majority shrug the matter off, saying that it is too early to speculate. A full and firm British role is seen by most as certain, however, and that pleases many here.

The question of investment is a serious one in Stanley, where the Falkland Islands Co., which owns half the islands' sheep farms, is the dominant factor in the economy. It has been criticized for lack of initiative, and a 1976 British survey emphasized that a wider ownership of land would benefit an economy whose only export is wool.

Mr. King, who managed Falkland Islands Co. stores before buying his hotel 13 years ago, said that "events have put them in a position

where they will have to sell their land." Before the war, he said, "they sold six blocks to the Falkland Islands government, which sold them in turn to six farmers. One hears they'll be doing more of that."

"It would necessary," Mr. King added, "to attract more people who live here. People do want to own their own, especially those people of an independent nature."

Company officials declined to discuss the future.

The first non-British journalists given access to the Falklands since the war saw islands, just north of Antarctica, swept by freezing rain and fog, and an open and pleasant population almost totally British in nature. Stanley seems like a U.S. frontier town, set today inside an army depot. Once-quiet streets now are busy with army vehicles, half of them captured from the Argentines and in good condition.

Margaret Leonard, one of 26 Americans living in the Falkland Islands, almost all of whom are members of the Bahai religious faith, described how life had changed in Stanley.

"Before the war I'd go to the post office on a Tuesday and there'd be nobody in sight. Perhaps a Rover would drive by and at the Upland Goose there might be a tourist. At the post office there would be two girls behind the counter, and still nobody around." "Now, it's all muddy," she said.

Peat Soil All Over

Peat soil has been tracked all over town, in some places ankle deep. "There's a crane on John Street," Mrs. Leonard said, "and at the Upland Goose there are some generators and other big things. In the post office, great piles of mail, and sleeping bags. It's a military dormitory."

Residents of Stanley wake up these days to the sound of cock crows — there is a shortage of eggs because Argentine conscripts ate most of the hens — and the whir of helicopter blades. With little docking space, supplies and personnel are transferred from ship to shore by air, and there are often half a dozen helicopters aloft at a time.

Stanley's waterfront, perhaps the length of 10 city blocks, is jammed with damaged or destroyed vehicles waiting transfer. Soldiers are everywhere, building a landing ramp for amphibious craft, gathering civilians in fields for transfer to ships returning to Britain, moving supplies from where helicopters stacked them — or relaxing in the Western-style Globe Hotel bar.

The scars of war, most caused by British naval guns, are everywhere. Paved streets, some of which had been in need of repair before the war, are now pockmarked by shells as well, and they are being further bruised by the treads of combat vehicles. Hinge sea containers, once carrying ammunition but now empty, stand where the Argentines left them, dominating the view from a front window.

Booby Traps Neutralized

Booby traps have been found and neutralized, including a hand grenade with its pin removed that was jammed under a board in the local school.

Perhaps half of the town's homes were left by residents fleeing the islands or to "camp," the outlying settlements, and these were occupied by Argentines. Some were looted, a few by both sides.

Pat Watts, who operated the Falkland Islands Broadcasting Station, said he had stayed because he "wanted to be here the day the British returned," but his decision was not seen as praiseworthy by everyone. Divisions



Argentine ammunition boxes and British missiles in the winter snow near Stanley. It may not be for years, if ever, that as many as 12,000 mines can be removed from Stanley.

have developed between the 560 who stayed and the nearly 400 who left, creating tension and, in some cases, underlining differences in status.

Gerald Cheek, Mr. Watts's neighbor, had training as a Royal Marine and was a member of the Stanley Civil Defense, possibly explaining why he was exiled to Fox Bay for the duration of the Argentine occupation. "The war has separated people," he said, shaking his head.

"Everyone knew as soon the task force was announced there'd be action, and some left the next day. But it was essential that people stayed. I'm glad everybody didn't leave; who would have kept the town going, or cared for the old people?"

Mr. Watts said, "I'd lie in bed with my kids, and some people who left said we were irresponsible."

Most of the schoolchildren left early, saying that they would not teach for the occupiers. But the decision has been criticized by parents, and in some cases by the children who stayed.

Meanwhile, 300 schoolchildren who have been going to classes three hours a day since the end of the fighting are expected to resume a full schedule this week when the rest of the teachers return.

John Leonard, an employee of the Falkland Islands Co. and a leader of the Bahai faith here, said that the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires had pleaded with the 26-member American community to leave, "but most of us didn't think it would be fair, we also thought it would stop short of open battle, and many felt they wanted to stay to defend their property."

Finally, nine of the Americans did leave. Those who stayed spent up to 30 nights in basements that served as shelters against the bombardment.

"The eyes of the world are on the Falklands and this could make it better," Mr. Leonard's wife, Margaret, said. "It's been a teeny place that has been losing people. I hope now we're going to mix more with the rest of the world. Isolation is a sickness."

Duffy and Jeanne Sheridan are younger, and more recent arrivals from the United States. Also Bahai members, they have been on the Falklands for nearly seven years and have two children, Elisha, 11, and Maxwell, 14 months. "We liked the peaceful, attractive lifestyle," Mrs. Sheridan said, "sort of halfway back to nature, but with modern conveniences."

Mr. Duffy works as an artist, and as a carpenter when they need money. "There's always a demand for handymen work," he said. He said that the war had made a tremendous change in their lives.

His wife explained it this way: "If you think of this as a country almost completely free of fear — no traffic, no crime [No wild animals, Elisha added] — you'll know that children grow up in freedom. But this will be affected."

"We remember when we first came, we'd rush outside to watch the weekly flight come in, and then we saw our first jet," Mrs. Sheridan said. "Now we can identify eight different kinds of helicopters."

And her daughter spoke again. "We heard gunfire for the first time," she said.

Angola: At the Crossroads of the East-West, Black-White Struggle

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

LUANDA, Angola — For those who view Africa as a chessboard of opposed forces, Angola is a critical piece.

It is not, perhaps, the dominant piece in the region — that, in economic and military terms, would be South Africa — but it is certainly a principal warrior in black Africa's campaign against white minority domination in South Africa.

In the seven years of its independence from Portugal, Marxist-ruled Angola has emerged as the main black nation embroiled in the challenge to South Africa's hold over South-West Africa (Namibia). Many analysts see that conflict, on Angola's southern border, as the final prelude to a more direct confrontation with the apartheid system of racial division practiced by South Africa.

Angola has proven, too, to be a major associate of the Soviet Union in southern Africa. Some East European diplomats here say Luanda may be the linchpin of Moscow's influence in the region.

Rear Bases for SWAPO

Critically, in the negotiations to end the Namibian conflict, Angola has provided the main rear bases for the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, or SWAPO, which is fighting a guerrilla campaign against South Africa's control of the former German colony.

Had the Marxist government in Angola lost to one of its pro-Western rivals in the civil war that came with independence in 1975, supporters of the regime argue, the political map of southern Africa would be vastly different and the cause of majority rule in Namibia would probably have been retarded.

Yet, Angola's strategic role is not so clear-cut as it seems. Ordinary Angolans, for instance, are feeling the economic pinch of their contribution to the Namibian war and to the confrontation with South Africa, which provides the official rationale for the presence of 15,000 to 20,000 Cubans in Angola. Food is scarce, even though Angola imports heavily to feed the population, and the authorities acknowledge that they face many unsolved problems, including a reduction in popular support.

Discontent is also reflected, an authoritative Angolan source said, in the number of draft-dodgers among young men called up for the army. Many of those called to serve in remote parts of the country, the source said.

All They Can Reasonably Do

"The Angolans will balance their commitment to the liberation of Namibia with their own interests to the point they consider they have done all they can reasonably do," said a Western diplomat. "It is not clear whether that point has been reached, but when it is, SWAPO either agrees to go along, or continues its war from the Atlantic Ocean." SWAPO's campaign would be severely inhibited by the loss of Angolan bases.

Neither is the commitment to the Soviet Union and its allies as unequivocal as some outside observers believe, the diplomat said.

"The Angolans don't want the Cubans to stay forever," he said. "They are not doing anything beyond serving as a deterrent, like U.S. forces in Korea or West Germany. They are not fighting. They are costing a lot of money."

Within the Central Committee of the sole political party here, the Angolan and Western sources said, there is a range of political per-

ception, encompassing both pro-Soviet ideologies and those who call themselves African Socialists, a term denoting less stringent application of Marxist dogma.

A joke circulating in Luanda is that the type of Socialism operating here is not "scientific Socialism," as professed by the leadership, but "scheming Socialism" — a pun on the Portuguese words for the two adjectives — meaning working to make a little on the side and thus get by in life.

Soviet military support is nonetheless crucial to the government's survival in the face of threat, mainly from South Africa, and also in the northward-moving enclave of Cabinda, on the Atlantic between Congo and Zaire. Angola's ruling party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, has had little chance to demonstrate its professed non-alignment or to establish a counterbalance to the Soviet influence since the United States has refused to establish diplomatic relations until the Cubans are withdrawn. Angola responds to the demand with the assertion that there can be no prior conditions for normalization of ties.

The Popular Movement has, however, gone some way toward demonstrating its will to act eventually for the withdrawal of the "Socialist internationalist forces," as the Cubans are called officially. On Feb. 4, Cuba and Angola issued a joint declaration, regarded as a signal to Washington, in which they agreed to the pullout of the foreign troops once real and potential aggression against Angola had ceased.

The issue has assumed critical importance in the negotiations over Namibia, since South Africa has made its withdrawal from the territory

conditional on a Cuban pullout from Angola. The U.S. State Department, which is playing a leading intermediary role in the talks, also links the two issues through the concept of "parallelism," apparently meaning that the withdrawal of one force should proceed in some kind of tandem with that of the other.

The Cubans came to Angola at a time of great upheaval and of other foreign intervention — by South Africa, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and Zaire. Cuban support for the Popular Movement was critical in assuring a Marxist victory and thwarting the creation of a pro-Western government. Had the Popular Movement's main rival emerged victorious, the Western hope was for a huge bloc of anti-Soviet, mineral-rich territory, from Angola to Zaire and Zambia.

The Popular Movement still contends that the Cubans are in Angola purely to deter South Africa from further intervention. But as with other issues here, the lines of the argument are blurred.

South Africa backs the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA, the rebel movement led by Jonas M. Savimbi that is still active in the south and center of the country. So even if Pretoria withdrew its forces from Namibia, there would be no guarantee that the terms of the Cuban-Angolan declaration had been fulfilled for a reciprocal Cuban withdrawal.

Question of Timing

More likely, an Angolan official said, the Cuban forces would stay on to secure installations away from the potential battlegrounds, and so free Angolan troops for the campaign against UNITA. The strategy does not, it seems, satisfy South Africa's demands.

"The question is one of timing," said a Western diplomatic source familiar with the Namibia negotiations. "You can call it parallelism, or what you like. What it comes down to is the question of when the Angolans decide that they are no longer under threat."

For those as suspicious of the West as some of Angola's leaders are, the question is not easily answered. "We must not think that the solution of the Namibian problem will signify an era of tranquility for the Angolan people," President José Eduardo dos Santos said recently. "We must expect to continue to be attacked because we will always regard the Popular Republic of Angola as an enemy of imperialism."

Parallel to 2 Other Nations

There is certainly a continuing South African threat. For if Pretoria pursues the same policies it has elsewhere in southern Africa, Angolan officials said, it will seek to support surrogate guerrilla movements, like UNITA, that destabilize its black-ruled neighbors and thus blunt the attack on apartheid.

There is a parallel between Angola and two other southern African nations — Zambia and Mozambique — involved in the earlier conflict that transformed white-ruled Rhodesia into independent Zimbabwe.

In Zambia particularly, the citizens were told for many years that their suffering was directly attributable to the war south of their border; yet when the war ended in early 1980, there was no sudden improvement in living conditions. The expectations of some Angolan people seem to be similar, yet the economy is so deflated that there seems little prospect of rapid revival, and peace in Namibia could present problems.



The parallel is incomplete, however, because South Africa is not in the state of siege that the white authorities in Rhodesia were in. Neither was the Soviet Union so closely involved with the main nationalist army in Zimbabwe as it is in Namibia's case.

There are many different calculations here in Luanda about Pretoria's motives, and they all seem to end with a question mark over the critical issue of whether South Africa is fundamentally prepared to concede country, that would leave it bordering only potentially hostile, if economically dependent, nations.

After 30 Years, Yugoslavia Tries to Purge the Horrors of Tito's Torture Camp

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — Two years after the death of Marshal Tito, Yugoslavia is engaged in a fit of public soul-searching about one of the most controversial episodes of its long rule: the physical and psychological tortures inflicted on thousands of pro-Soviet Communists who opposed his break with Moscow in 1948.

In recent months, a series of novels, plays and newspaper articles has shed new light on the historic conflict between Tito and the Soviet dictator Stalin — the first schism within the world Communist movement. And while no one here questions Tito's decision to stand up to Stalin, doubts have been raised for the first time about the methods he used to silence his domestic opponents.

At the center of the controversy is the concentration camp set up in great secrecy on Goli Otok (Naked

Island), an arid and desolate outcrop of rock in the northern Adriatic Sea. Between 1948 and 1952, thousands of alleged pro-Soviet sympathizers passed through the camp. Some died as the result of the treatment they received there. Others committed suicide.

Word of the camp first leaked out in the early 1950s — but, as long as Tito was alive, the subject was taboo for the semi-official press. Even Western history books on Yugoslavia scarcely mention Goli Otok. It is only now, 30 years later, that the truth is coming out.

What made Goli Otok unique as a prison camp was that the inmates were forced to beat and torture each other. The idea was not merely to isolate Yugoslav supporters of Stalin, but to break them psychologically and thus prevent them from ever becoming a Soviet fifth column inside Yugoslavia.

Antoniye Isakovic, the author of

a best-selling novel about Goli Otok, "The Instant," which was published in March, says the camp revealed "the darkest side of human character." His account of what took place there, based on lengthy talks with former prisoners, has been compared by literary critics to Dante's "Inferno" and Dostoevsky's "House of the Dead."

Running the Gamble

Mr. Isakovic is reluctant to talk about the methods used on Goli Otok, which he says took him a whole book to analyze. But, in an interview here, he did provide one example that sums up what the camp was like.

New arrivals, together with those inmates deemed still politically unreformed, were forced to run through a corridor of fellow prisoners wielding sticks and whips. The guards stood back and watched as the victim was beaten and verbally abused.

Some victims collapsed, bleeding, on the ground. Those who made it to the end were required to point out which of the prisoners had not beaten them hard enough. These men were then forced to run the gauntlet themselves.

"The persecuted became the persecutors," Mr. Isakovic said. "Just try to imagine what someone's mind must have gone through if he would report on a friend who had tried to be kind to him."

These character-destroying techniques were one reason for the silence that later surrounded Goli Otok. Neither prisoners nor guards wanted to talk about their experiences in public. Some inmates became so dependent on their captors that in later life they were almost incapable of making even trivial decisions for themselves.

A lecturer at Belgrade University recalled the case of a friend from Goli Otok who would anx-

iously ask the security police if he should take out a loan or get married. "Finally they got fed up with him and told him to go away ... Yugoslavia had changed but he hadn't."

Author's Reservations

Many Yugoslav officials and journalists insist that what happened at Goli Otok should be seen in the context of the times. In 1948, after being expelled from Stalin's Cominform, the party propaganda bureau that comprised nine nations, Yugoslavia was fighting for its very existence. Tito knew that unless he destroyed the supporters of Stalin, they would destroy him.

"Had we not sent the Cominformists to a place like Goli Otok, the whole of Yugoslavia might be a Goli Otok today," a senior official said.

While Mr. Isakovic accepts that there is something in this argu-

ment, he also has reservations that are shared by many other Yugoslavs.

First, many innocent people ended up in Goli Otok. Some were arrested by mistake, others were caught up in a witch-hunt or sent there by petty officials anxious to settle old scores.

Second, Mr. Isakovic questions whether the ends always justify the means. "This is a very dangerous argument," he said. "We were fighting Stalinism with Stalinist methods when the real weapons against Stalinism are greater freedom and greater democracy."

The debate about Goli Otok is all the more remarkable because it represents one of the very rare occasions on which a Communist country has openly discussed its own victims. Even now, however, many details remain obscure — including the number of prisoners.

Figures have ranged from 8,000, published in the Yugoslav press, to

more than 50,000, an estimate by Amnesty International.

The controversy has been taken up by young people anxious to learn the truth about their own country at last. When Mr. Isakovic gave a lecture at a students' center in Belgrade, more than 1,200 people showed up — a huge gathering for such an event.

Full Investigation

The Communist youth paper, Mladost, has also encouraged the fray. In an open letter to the Yugoslav leadership, it called for a full investigation into why it was that "inmates were tortured in a way worthy of the Nazi concentration camps and Stalin's Gulag."

In addition to Mr. Isakovic's novel, a play about the treatment of Stalinists is showing to full houses all over Yugoslavia. Called "The Karadzovic," it tells the story of a pro-Soviet army officer who declared himself for Stalin in 1948.

After being brought up to believe in the Soviet dictator as a kind of demigod, he finds he cannot change his opinions overnight — and is beaten and brainwashed by his fellow officers.

The success of "The Karadzovic" is a sign of increasing cultural liberalization in Yugoslavia; five years ago, the same play was banned.

Mr. Isakovic, who began writing "The Instant" in 1976 and sent it to the publisher in 1979, sees the spate of works about Goli Otok as a kind of national cleansing or catharsis. He compares it to the soul-searching that went on in the United States after the war in Vietnam.

"America overcame the experience of Vietnam by talking about it. Had it not done so, it would not be a democratic country — but a concentration camp. We too have to tell the truth about our past," he said.

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Herald Tribune BUSINESS / FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1982

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Sperry Plans to Sell Vickers Division

NEW YORK — Sperry Corp. plans to sell its Sperry Vickers division to a management group headed by Theodore N. Duncan, president of the division, the parent company said at its annual meeting Tuesday. The parent said it is drafting an agreement for the sale, which is expected to be completed soon. In the year ended March 31, Vickers had revenue of \$328 million, about 9.5 percent of total Sperry revenue. The division, which makes fluid power systems for industrial machinery, had pretax earnings of \$37 million, about 10 percent of the parent's total.

Pabst Expects a New Merger Plan

MILWAUKEE — Pabst Brewing Co.'s president, William F. Smith Jr., has said he expects to make an announcement "within 48 hours on a new merger plan" between his company and Olympia Brewing Co. On Monday, Olympia said it had dropped current plans to merge with Pabst because of questions over Pabst's ability to finance its part of the proposed transaction. Olympia said it was terminating its tender offer for 49 percent of Pabst stock. Later in the day, however, Mr. Smith said: "We intend to merge with Olympia, and it's just a question of how we handle it." An Olympia spokesman said, "The merger will go ahead as it was when we announced our merger agreement on June 10."

Atkinson Gets \$1.05-Billion Order

SAN FRANCISCO — Guy F. Atkinson Co. of California has received a \$1.05-billion contract to complete in southeastern Venezuela what it says will be the world's largest dam. The privately held company said Monday that the contract was signed in Caracas with the government's energy agency, The Guri dam and powerhouses project is expected to be finished in 1986.

Toyota Develops Fiber-Metal Alloy

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. said Tuesday that it has developed a fiber-reinforced metal called ceramic fiber alloy for use in diesel engines. The alloy provides greater strength, lower rates of thermal expansion and superior wear characteristics, the Japanese automaker said. The new product, which consists of aluminum reinforced with alumina-silica ceramic fiber, was developed jointly with Art Metal Manufacturing Co. of Japan. Toyota said the alloy could be used in piston ring grooves and would raise engine output by 5 percent while reducing noise.

Tube Has No Comment on Rumors

LONDON — Tube Investments PLC has no comment on share market rumors that it is in financial trouble, a company spokesman said Tuesday. He confirmed that the company's finance director, Michael Garner, said in a statement to a British newspaper that "rumors that we have been having talks with our bankers are completely untrue. We are continuing to keep a tight check on the cash position." The spokesman said Tube plans to report half-year results August 10. Tube shares closed at 90 pence (\$1.58) Tuesday, down 6 pence from Monday's close.

Japanese Deny Chip-Price Charges

TOKYO — Japanese electronics companies denied Tuesday U.S. allegations that they conspired to fix prices of sophisticated computer memory chips sold on the U.S. market. The denial followed reports that the U.S. Justice Department has begun an investigation of six Japanese companies for a possible conspiracy to keep prices high for the 64K random access memory chip. The companies reportedly include Hitachi, Nippon Electric, Toshiba, Fujitsu, Mitsubishi Electric and Oki Electric. "We've done nothing of the sort," said a spokesman for Hitachi, "the charges are absolutely groundless."

Iran Losses, U.S. Penalties Plague Mitsui

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

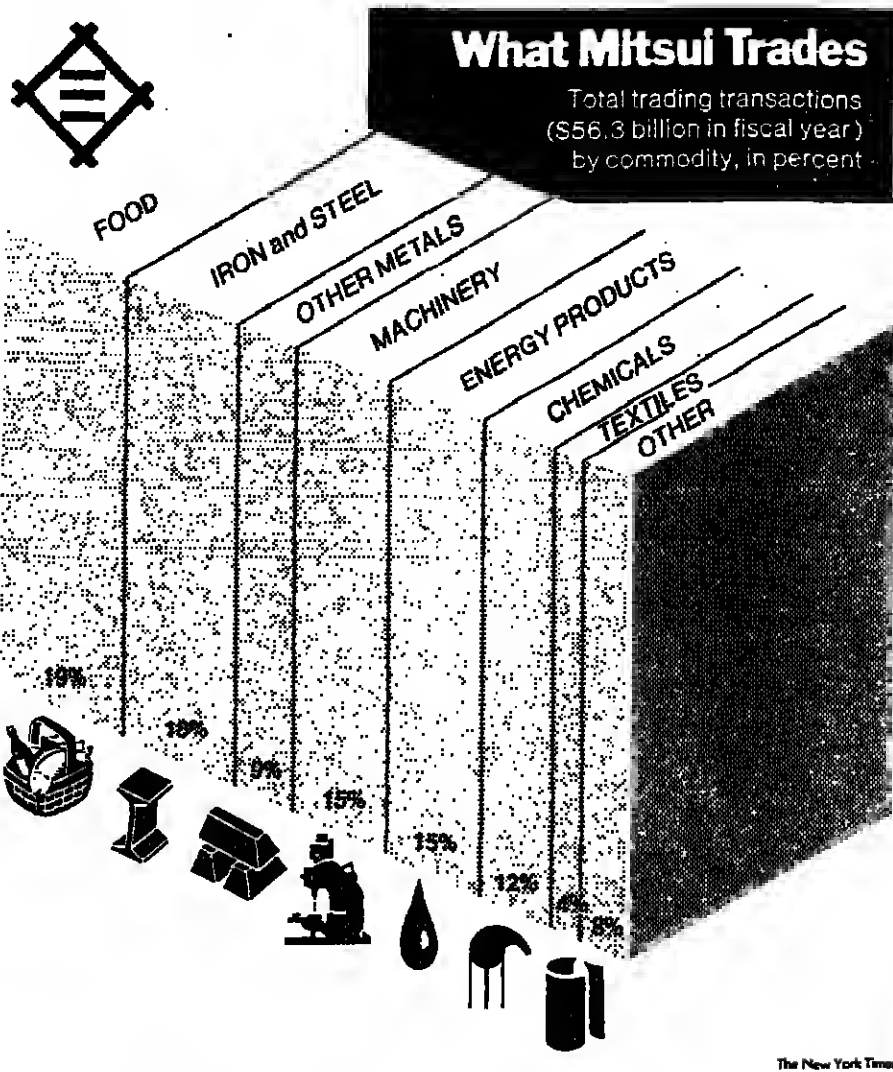
TOKYO — For Mitsui, a trading giant that traces its history back more than 300 years, these are not happy times. In recent years, it has been scarred by heavy exposure in Iran. Last Wednesday, it pleaded guilty and agreed to pay \$11 million in penalties for selling steel at below allowable prices in the United States. It still faces challenges to its basic operating structure, which was set up after World War II. Mitsui, however, has survived centuries of drastic economic and social change. The company was founded as a small shop by Takatoshi Mitsui, who renounced his rank as a warrior-aristocrat to become a tradesman. From its beginning, Mitsui was part of the emergence of the Japanese merchant class.

Coal and Cotton

In 1876, the modern-day trading company was established to export coal and import cotton spinning machinery. That was eight years after the Meiji Restoration, which marked Japan's opening to the West and its rush toward industrialization.

One of the founders of the modern-day company, Rizaemon Minomura, has been called the father of Japanese capitalism. The company itself has played a central role in the development of Japan as an industrial and trading power for more than a century. Mitsui now is the second largest of Japan's general trading companies, trailing Mitsu-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)



U.S. Steel Reports 97% Profit Plunge

Sales Gained 34% in Second Quarter; Marathon Oil Co. Unit Provides Boost

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PITTSBURGH — U.S. Steel Corp., citing the "severe depression" in the steel industry, said Tuesday that its second quarter profit plummeted 97 percent from a year earlier to \$4.3 million, or 5 cents a share.

Sales, however, jumped 34 percent to \$5.1 billion. The largest U.S. steelmaker reported a "significant" though unspecified loss on steel operations but said its financial performance was buoyed by earnings from Marathon Oil Co., which U.S. Steel bought earlier this year for about \$6.3 billion. "Minimal earnings for the quarter are a result of the depressed condition of the economy generally and the severe depression in steel and related markets," U.S. Steel's chairman, David M. Roderick, said. He added: "Steel was particularly hard hit by a continuing flood of imports, noncompetitive labor costs, shipment levels the lowest in over 40 years and by a sharp reduction in sales of the more profitable tubular product line."

one in three, are laid off, and complaints about the rise in shipments from Europe have created a bitter trade dispute between the United States and its European allies.

Three other U.S. steelmakers earlier reported second quarter losses. National Steel Corp., the

Other company reports, Page 11.

fourth-largest U.S. producer, lost \$49.9 million. Wheeling-Pittsburgh, No. 8, lost \$13.1 million, and Chicago-based Inland Steel Co. reported a \$23.2-million loss.

Mr. Roderick said "recognition and appropriate action by management, the steelworkers and government will be essential" if the industry's problems are to be resolved. U.S. Steel has laid off more than 50,000 workers, cut salaries and benefits for more than 19,000 white-collar employees and delayed capital spending, he said.

In the latest quarter, U.S. Steel said, asset sales and tax benefit transfers provided "sizeable benefits." The company said that further inventory reductions are expected in the current half and that "plans are well along for completing the sale of certain other assets in accordance with our long-term objectives."

A stock-for-debentures swap in the second quarter reduced debt by \$178 million, and bank debt associated with the acquisition of Marathon was cut by \$300 million, the company said. About \$900 million of the balance of bank debt was replaced during the quarter with commercial paper at a lower interest cost.

Marathon's operating results were a "noteworthy improvement" from those of a year earlier, U.S. Steel said. It said Marathon benefited from improved results in refining, marketing and transport. For the first half, earnings plunged 80 percent to \$84.2 million, or 92 cents a share. Sales gained 40 percent to \$10.1 billion.

Statistics Index

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NYSE prices	P.18	Gold Markets	P.22
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Commodities	P.13	Market Summary	P.11
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Sale of ITT's French Units May Fall Through, Sources Say

By Catherine Amstutz

Reuters

NEW YORK — International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.'s preliminary agreement to sell its telecommunications operations in France to the government for \$50 million may collapse, sources close to the negotiations said Tuesday.

They said certain influential members of ITT's board and officials of ITT-Europe, based in Brussels, believe the price is far too low under the agreement, announced July 7. The company, meanwhile, said it plans a major announcement on the proposed sale in Brussels Wednesday afternoon.

During the negotiations, ITT was widely reported to be seeking \$375 million for its French telecommunications subsidiary,

Cie. Générale de Constructions Téléphoniques, known as CGCT, and its research arm, Laboratoire Central de Télécommunications. ITT placed the book value of the two companies at \$37.7 million.

When the planned sale was announced, ITT's chairman, Rand Araskog, characterized the agreement as "acceptable." But sources said Mr. Araskog believed that the government left him no choice but to accept its offer.

Sources said that Michel David-Weill, a senior partner of the investment banking firm of Lazard Frères & Co. and an ITT director, opposes the agreement as being unfair to ITT.

Neither Mr. Araskog nor Mr. David-Weill could be reached for comment. The agreement also appears to

contradict the findings of an internal ITT study of the proposed sale. A four-page ITT report on the study, completed in June, noted that in France all telecommunications equipment is purchased by the government and that when the government decided not to buy ITT's System 12 switching system technology it reduced the value of the company's French operations.

The government chose a system developed by two companies it owns, Thomson CSF and Cie. Général d'Electricité.

"As to the proposed compensation, it is evident that as principal customer, principal competitor, source of research and development funding and export financing ... it is the French government that determines the value of CGCT," the report said. It added: "Having used its position as sole customer for switching

to exclude CGCT from the market by choosing to purchase only the switching systems manufactured by the companies it owns ... the French government proclaims CGCT worth only a 'symbolic' payment."

Seeking to Reopen

Sources said that Mr. David-Weill is attempting to convince members of ITT management to reopen negotiations and that Mr. Araskog may travel to Paris later this week to attempt to change the terms of the agreement.

If the French government does not improve its offer, the sources said ITT may decide either to sue the government or declare bankruptcy for the two French subsidiaries involved.

The sources said CGCT has large loans outstanding with sever-

al French banks that are not guaranteed by the parent company.

Harry Edelson, a securities analyst with First Boston Corp., described the ITT-France accord as a poor agreement and said he believes it would be no disaster for ITT if it pulls out. On the other hand, he said, a pullout would not be a blessing for ITT, because "some money is better than none."

He sees little choice for the company in disposing of the units.

Mr. Edelson said he doubts that the French government would be willing to pay more money for the two subsidiaries.

The sources said French public opinion is already opposed to the price France has agreed to pay for the ITT subsidiaries because it is above book value. Thus, they said, the government would face some difficulty in raising its offer.

NYSE Prices Fall on Rate Worries

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Tuesday in sluggish trading as investors became increasingly pessimistic about the outlook for interest rates and the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished off 2.67 points at 822.77, declines led advances by a 9-to-5 margin, and volume widened to 46.2 million shares from the 37.7 million traded Monday.

Even though interest rates are slowly easing, analysts said investors are increasingly doubtful that rates will come down significantly or for any lengthy period of time.

The small First Bank cut its prime rate Tuesday to 15 percent from 16 percent. The bank has assets of about \$180 million.

Monday two major banks and several smaller ones cut the prime rate to 15 percent from 16 percent. Other big banks remain at 16 percent.

Chemical Bank Tuesday cut its broker loan rate to 15 percent from 15 1/2 percent. Broker loan rates at major banks range from 12 1/2 percent to 13 1/2 percent.

Analysts said investors were concerned that more major banks are not lowering their rates. Also, one analyst noted that it will take more than a half point cut in the prime rate to spark a lasting rally in the market.

"The stock market will either

continue to be frustrating or experience a sharp decline before it begins a sustainable rise," Greg A. Smith of E.F. Hutton said. He expressed the view, however, that "technology stocks are beginning to bottom."

Analysts said the market may be waiting for the Treasury Department's announcement of its August refunding plans Wednesday. The Treasury is expected to announce a \$10 billion to \$10.5 billion refunding, and the unusually large amount could place considerable pressure on the credit markets.

Investors have been concerned the record federal budget deficits would force the government to borrow so much interest rates

would not come down substantially in the foreseeable future.

A string of dismal earnings reports was another major negative factor weighing on the market, analysts said.

Even the energy issues, which have been weak for months because of declining prices for crude oil, managed to give up more ground Tuesday after several large oil companies reported lower second quarter results.

Oil stocks that dropped on lower earnings included Mobil, off 1/4 to 2 1/4, Shell 3/4 to 34, El Paso 3/4 to 16 1/2, Phillips 1/2 to 26 1/2 and Gulf 1/4 to 26 1/2.

Xerox was the volume leader and dropped 1 1/2 to 29 1/2.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 27, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	R.M.	P.F.	U.S.	69R.	S.P.	S.P.	D.J.
Amsterdam	2.48	4.71	110.25	2.70	2.12	17.27	—	22.49	5.82
Bombay (a)	46.43	81.40	110.25	2.70	2.12	17.27	—	22.49	5.82
Frankfurt	2.48	4.71	110.25	2.70	2.12	17.27	—	22.49	5.82
London (a)	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	4.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	2.48	4.71	110.25	2.70	2.12	17.27	—	22.49	5.82
1 U.S.	0.9712	0.524	2.459	4.589	120.29	2.695	45.096	1.982	6.189
1 SDR	1.9927	0.529	2.459	4.589	120.29	2.695	45.096	1.982	6.189

Dollar Values

	\$	£	R.M.	P.F.	U.S.	69R.	S.P.	S.P.	D.J.
1.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: 12:07 P.M. L.
(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (* 1 Unit of 100, (x) Units of 1,000.



Edwin H. Land

Land Quits As Chairman Of Polaroid

The Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Edwin H. Land, the founder and creative genius of Polaroid for more than 40 years, severed his association with the company Tuesday, resigning his post as chairman of the board, the company announced.

The announcement came as the company reported that second quarter profit plunged to \$3.7 million, or 31 cents a share, down from \$13.5 million, or 41 cents a share, a year earlier. A \$29 million pre-tax writedown because of over-optimistic projections of foreign demand for its SX-70 high-speed film cut second-quarter earnings from 56 cents a share.

Sam Yanes, the company's spokesman, said Mr. Land, who founded Polaroid in 1937, was leaving to devote his efforts to the Rowland Institute for Science, Mr. Land's private non-profit institution for basic scientific research.

Mr. Land also resigned his post as a company director and will leave his other job as Polaroid's consulting director of basic research effective next year.

"I have been planning for some years to change from my career at Polaroid to a new one in pure scientific research," Mr. Land said in a brief statement.

Polaroid's board elected William J. McCune 67, to take Mr. Land's place as chairman. Mr. McCune took over as president and chief operating officer from Mr. Land in 1980.

Mr. Land and Polaroid have been virtually indistinguishable since he formed a company on the strength of a few patents for light polarizing devices when he was a 28-year-old Harvard student. He now holds 524 patents, many related to the instant photography technology his company first introduced in 1947.

While Mr. Land has received industry praise for his work in developing and refining instant photography, he was also criticized for refusing to admit failure in at least one project, the instant movie system marketed as Polavision.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION COMPENDIUM A MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNT

EQUITY ON:
JANUARY 1, 1982
\$100,000.00
JULY 22, 1982
\$108,895.05

after all charges
EQUITY ON:
JANUARY 1, 1981
\$100,000.00
DECEMBER 31, 1981
\$237,214.03
1981 Performance + 137%
OVER \$4,000,000.00
UNDER MANAGEMENT.

For information call or write Royall Frazier or Ian Somerville, TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 269-1041, TELEX 184657173 LHM.

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of his rarest stones

Hôtel de Paris
Monte-Carlo

from July 26 to July 31, 1982

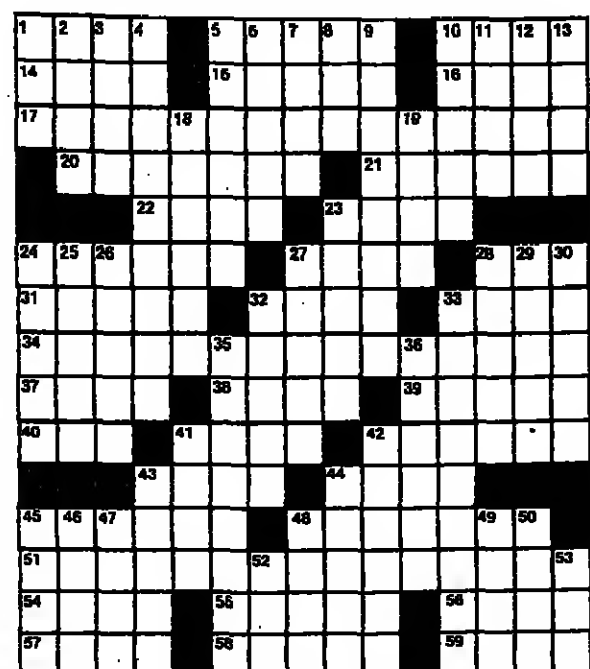
New York Genève Paris Monte-Carlo

Salomon Brothers Executed Over 50% of All Block Stock Trades of \$25 Million or More on the New York Stock Exchange

Jan. 1, 1981-June 30, 1982

Salomon Brothers Inc. Innovation + Performance

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Penny
5 Purposeful
10 Craft
14 Hammy
15 Japanese seaport
16 Rent
17 Gibson hit play, 1958
20 Swizzle stick
21 Drinking bouts
22 Two-legged wolf's look
23 Mexican laborer
24 Union branches
27 Kitchen utensil
28 Tasseled Turkish top
31 Boric and prussic
32 Nut's partner
33 Stickle
34 Dumas swashbuckler
37 Fools up
39 Olive, for Ovid
40 Fragrant David
41 Like some flowers
42 Afterdinner
43 Maiden
44 Whale

DOWN

- 45 Like a martinet
46 "Crossed" old ballad
51 Apocalypse group
54 GHQ figure
55 Waken
56 A practice that can't be wrong?
57 French-Beignier river
58 Trapped morays
59 Use a poniard
1 Behave
2 "Time to Fall in Love"
3 Fox or turkey follower
4 Rakes with fire
5 Strait off Australia
6 Liquor component
7 He played in "Waiting for Godot"
8 Mamie's man
9 Tape-recorder adjunct
10 Periman contemporary
11 Waverley
12 Dies

13 Church benches

- 18 Threatening words
19 Collection of verses
23 Dance in 2/4 time
24 Afterward
25 Earth pigment, British style
26 Fleecy clouds
27 Modeled
28 Liberates
29 Is gainfully employed
30 Piquant
32 Chicago N.B.A. team
33 What the Gobi needs
36 Pastry
41 City on the Brazos
42 Gazed
43 Long-term convict
44 Unventilated
45 Sojourn
46 "...is it!"
47 "...reck the zils in wild
48 Synagogue
49 Issue forth
50 Bristle
52 Fish eggs
53 Bird's beak

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
ALBUQUERQUE	73	54	C	F	71	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	73	54	C	F	71	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	73	54	C	F	71	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	73	54	C	F	71	Fair
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ALBUQUERQUE	73	54	C	F	71	Fair
AL						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

JULY 27, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on latest prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (1) daily; (2) weekly; (3) monthly; (4) quarterly; (5) semi-annually; (6) annually; (7) irregularly; (8) not available.	
BANK OF AMERICA	SP 72.25
(1) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(2) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(3) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(4) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(5) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(6) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(7) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(8) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(9) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(10) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(11) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(12) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(13) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(14) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(15) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(16) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(17) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(18) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(19) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(20) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(21) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(22) Bank of America	SP 72.25
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(26) Bank of America	SP 72.25
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(30) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(31) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(32) Bank of America	SP 72.25
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(42) Bank of America	SP 72.25
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(68) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(69) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(70) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(71) Bank of America	SP 72.25
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(99) Bank of America	SP 72.25
(100) Bank of America	SP 72.25

PEANUTS



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



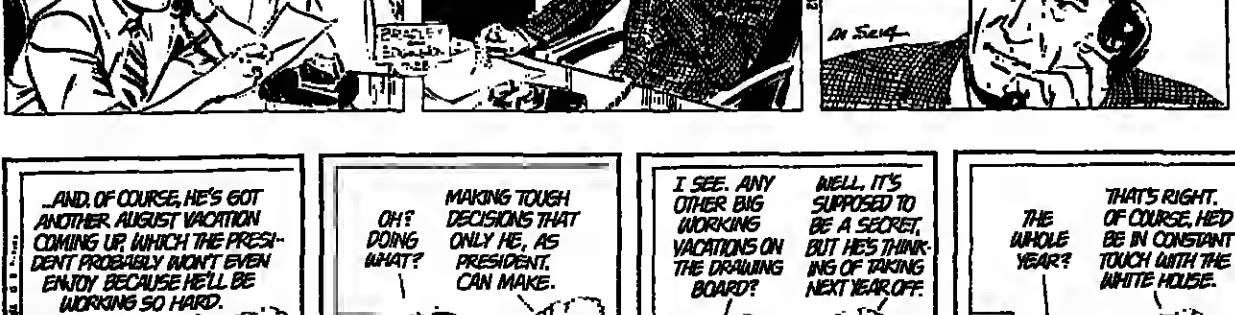
B. C.



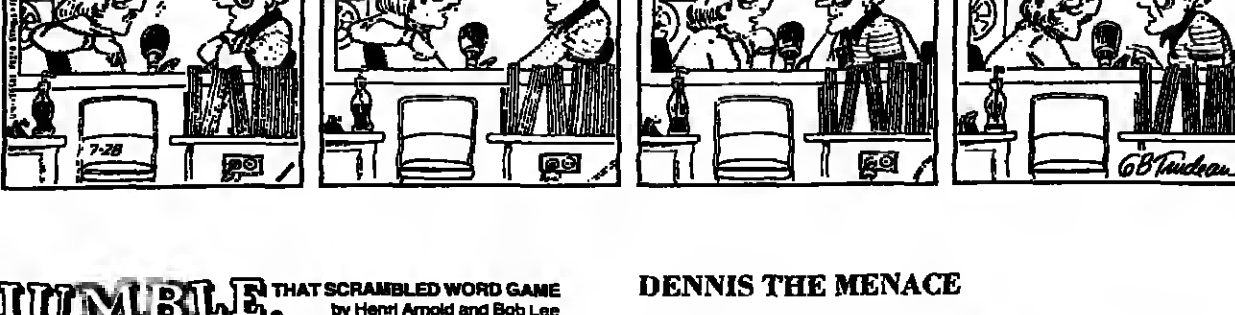
B. C.



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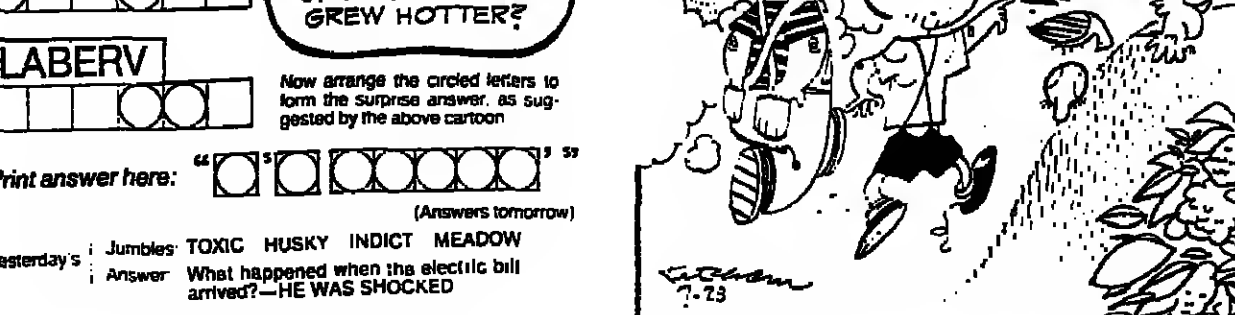
B. C.



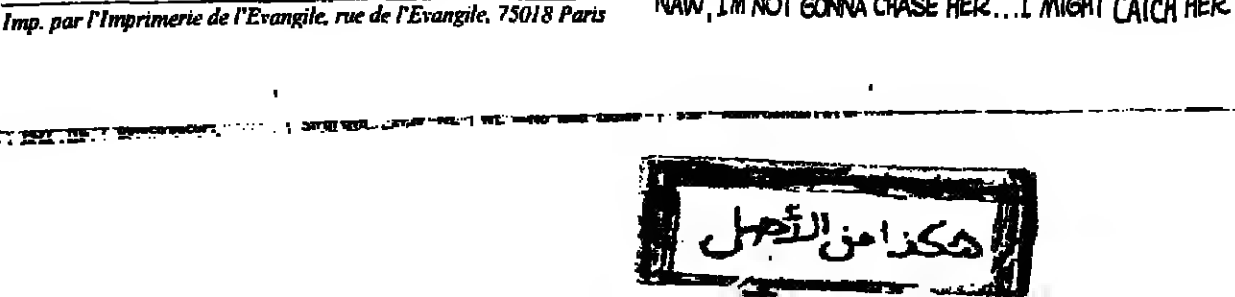
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BOOKS

APETALK & WHALESPEAK:

The Quest for Interspecies Communication

By Ted Crall. 298 pp. \$14.95.
J.P. Tarcher, distributed by Houghton Mifflin,
2 Park St., Boston, Mass. 02107.

Reviewed by Lewis Regenstein

AUTHOR Ted Crall learned his appreciation for animals at age 6, shortly after being told that a rare disease would kill him in a few weeks. He was given Christmas in September, and taken on a tour of Montana's magnificent wilderness and wildlife. But it was the doctor who died, leaving Crall for the next few decades to enjoy a love for animals and a healthy skepticism for know-it-all experts. As he tells us, "I was left with a distrust of those who insist they know 'the scientific facts' and are very peremptory about it (I have been declared dying a time or two since)."

The result is this delightful book, which manages to be eloquent, moving and humorous while succeeding in substantively discussing a subject of immense scientific significance. As "Apetalk & Whalespeak" tells us, over the last two decades "increasing numbers of scientists, behaviorists, primatologists, and others have put their reputations on the line behind the claim that certain species can transcend the language barrier to express a rich and complex inner life of moods and feelings. Such claims strike at some of our most cherished ideas about the unique qualities that define a human and have thrown the scientific community into bitter debate."

Celebrity Status

Crall covers the major animal-communication researchers, pioneers in a field as tantalizing as space travel, as well as introducing us to their subjects, some of whom have attained a celebrity status of sorts. Among these are chimpanzees who have learned to "talk" through sign language, including Washoe, Lana and Nim Chimpsky.

He also discusses those courageous researchers and conservationists who have risked their lives and/or freedom to save imperiled wildlife. There is Dian Fossey, fighting a losing battle... almost single-handedly to save the last 220 or so mountain gorillas left in the world. Deane, who dove into a bay at night during a storm to cut a system of nets and free several hundred dolphins awaiting slaughter off Iki Island, Japan; and Steve Sipman and Kenny LeVasseur, who, while working on a dolphin communication project in Hawaii, "liberated" into the Pacific Ocean two of the cetaceans whom they felt were being mistreated.

Crall tells us of Jim Nollman, entrancing dolphins and whales with underwater music; of Dr. Roger Payne, who recorded and popularized the eerie and enchanting "song" of the humpback whale; of a humpback whale off Hawaii that stopped a tour boat to "ask for help" during an aborted birth; and many other enthralling and even astounding stories.

Experiments with certain species have led researchers to question whether such creatures as dolphins may in many ways be more intelligent than humans. Dolphin trainers try to teach their performing subjects "tricks" commonly reserved for witless circus animals, "the dolphin trained me," Crall recounts many such anecdotes, such as a conversation with some Navy workers who had been involved in filming whales that had been taught to retrieve torpedoes and other objects. The Navy men told him that "not only were the whales marvelous at understanding the process the humans had taught them, but the whales soon felt they understood what was wanted better than clumsy sailors did. When the sailors fouled up, the whales would get sore and fuss in gestures the humans could understand."

Crall's book is basically a happy, enjoyable one, but the awesome promise of what these surprisingly intelligent animals can teach us is haunted by the realization that we

may end up destroying the subjects of our research before we are able to learn very much from them. The gentle, peaceful animals of Africa may not survive this century. Chimps are seriously threatened by poaching, loss of habitat, and capture for medical research (usually by shooting the mother and seizing the terrified infant).

Chicken Feed

Whales have bigger and more convoluted brains than do humans, especially the endangered sperm whale, which has the largest and most complex brain of any creature on earth. Yet, the Japanese kill almost 1,000 sperm whales each year for such products as chicken feed and tennis racket strings.

"Apetalk & Whalespeak" helps us to appreciate somewhat the nature and intelligence of these fascinating creatures with whom we share this planet, and to understand what a tragedy to humanity their loss would be. As Crall tells us on one of the few occasions wherein he reveals his inner feelings, "Our adventure into interspecies communication can turn out well only if we let it fan the greater movement for conservation of all that lives, walks, crawls and swims, and if we overcome our persistent human tendency to destroy all kinds of living except our own and to call our smothering of other worlds a 'civilizing influence.'"

Lewis Regenstein, vice president of The Fund for Animals, is the author of "America the Poisoned: How Deadly Chemicals Are Destroying Our Environment, Our Wildlife — and Ourselves." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Week-end lists are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION		Week	Week
This	Last	Week	Week
1 THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER, by Jeffrey Archer	2	8	
2 THE PARSIFAL MOSAIC, by Robert A. Heinlein	1	19	
3 CINNAMON SKIN, by John D. MacDonald	13	4	
4 THE MAN FROM ST. PETERSBURG, by Ken Kesey	3	11	
5 EDEN BURNING, by Selva Plana	4	7	
6 THE ONE TREE, by Stephen R. Donaldson	5	19	
7 NORTH BY WEST, by John Fowles	6	25	
8 FOR SPECIAL SERVICES, by John Grisham	9	10	
9 FRIDAY, by Robert A. Heinlein	8	5	
10 DINNER AT THE HOMESICK RESTAURANT, by Anne Tyler	12	12	
11 THUNDERBOLT, by Thomas M. Wright	13	14	
12 THE BROTHER'S WIFE, by Andrew Greeley	11	15	
13 THE CASE OF LUCY BENDING, by Lawrence Sanders	1	1	
14 WORLDLY GOODS, by Michael Chabon	1	1	
15 NO COUNTRY FOR OLD MEN, by Cormac McCarthy	14	3	
NONFICTION			
1 JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT BOOK, by Jane Fonda	1	27	
2 LIVING, LOVING AND LEAVING, by Robert A. Heinlein	2	14	
3 RICHARD AND MICHAEL SAY-DEED COOKBOOK, by Richard and Michael Say-Deed	10	6	
4 WHEN A TREE FALLS, by Barbara Woodhouse	6	25	
5 TO GOOD PEOPLE, by Harold S. Kushner	4	17	
6 AMERICA IN SEARCH OF ITSELF: The making of the President (1964), by Theodore H. White	3	8	
7 THE UMPIRE STRIKES BACK, by Ron Leamon	9	9	
8 A NEW MAN, by Andrew A. Rooney	8	33	
9 THE FATE OF THE EARTH, by Jonathan Schell	5	8	
10 A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Ned Stemann	7	36	
11 PRINCESS, by Robert Lacey	14	2	
12 HOW TO MAKE LOVE TO A WOMAN, by Michael Madsen	12	2	
13 LATE DINNINGS, by Roger Anderson	11	5	
14 WEIGHT WATCHERS 16-DAY MENU COOKBOOK, New American Diet	13	21	
15 THE GRANDS DAMES, by Stephen Birmingham	1	1	

'Luther Cow' Being Restored

BERLIN — A monastic cow reputed to have been born by Martin Luther is being restored by East German authorities in preparation for next year's 500th anniversary of Luther's birth. The official news agency ADN said. The hood, kept in Wittenberg, East Germany, is being repaired by weaving in material of similar composition.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

EAST had opened five clubs and South's bid of five diamonds ended the auction. West refrained from bidding six clubs for fear that North-South could make six diamonds.

East might have had a nine-card suit for his opening bid, so West did not lead a club for fear of giving a ruff and shift. He chose a trump, and South drew trumps and finessed the

heart nine successfully. A spade lead went to the ace, and the inevitable club return was ruffed.

Since the opening bid marked East with an eight-card suit, the position was clear. The contract could now be made, as South demonstrated, by leading all the trumps from the closed hand.

Before the last trump is led, the position is this:

South drew trumps and finessed the

NORTH				WEST				EAST				SOUTH			
♠852 ♥AQ10943 ♦984 ♣6				♠K106 ♥KJ7 ♦— ♣—				♠— ♥— ♦— ♣—				♠— ♥— ♦— ♣—			
♠K1063 ♥KJ76 ♦10 ♣K1062				♠— ♥5 ♦J73 ♣AQJ97543				♠— ♥— ♦— ♣—				♠— ♥— ♦— ♣—			
♠— ♥QJ874 ♦82 ♣AK652				♠— ♥— ♦— ♣—				♠— ♥— ♦— ♣—				♠— ♥— ♦— ♣—			

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
5♣	5♣	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond ten.

On the last trump, West must part with a spade, and dummy gives up a heart. Now South leads the spade queen, and West must duck. Then a finesse of the heart ten-and a spade lead end-plays West to give South his contract.

Alternatively, South can take the heart finesse on the ninth trick, before leading a spade.

OBSERVER

Economic Bottoms

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Washington types are always talking about the recession bottoming out. Secretary of the Treasury Regan told an interviewer a couple of months ago that he looked for the recession to bottom out in the very near future.

It didn't, but Murray Weidenbaum, whose resignation as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors was announced last week, found a statistic the other day which he said showed it has bottomed out just recently. Other economists, though, say they think it still has a lot more bottoming to do before it bottoms out.

It's never clear from all this talk what is supposed to happen once the bottoming out occurs. Some economists say things will stop getting worse but won't get much better. Others say that things will improve considerably. This condition is not referred to in economic parlance as "bottoming up." The correct term is "perking up."

"After the recession has bottomed out, things will perk up," the economists say.

I sympathize with economists who have to make these forecasts, because I have bottomed out many times myself without ever being sure whether I was going to perk up or just go on bottoming.

For the first three weeks of the current month, I experienced a distressing sensation, which I recognized as a sure sign of bottoming out. During this period I became aware that my economy was contracting. In the first stage I became sullen about the price of movies being \$5 a head and declared a moratorium on moviegoing.

In the second stage I became angry about being charged \$1.60 a gallon for gasoline.

Then, stage three: I was flabbergasted when a merchant attempted to charge me 25 cents for the bottom of a chewing gum. Didn't he know there was a bottoming out? I gave up chewing gum.

Just three days ago I sensed that I had bottomed out. I still wasn't paying \$5 to see a movie, I still wasn't paying \$1.60 a gallon to amuse idle joyriders, but I forked out 35 cents for a nickel candy bar. I had bottomed out at last.

This doesn't mean I'm going to perk up anytime soon. When you've bottomed down for a long time and then finally bottomed out, you don't leap joyously back into the marketplace unless something happens to stimulate your income.

Coming into a large sum of tax-free money might encourage me to resume paying a quarter for a nickel pack of chewing gum or even go to a movie again, but in its absence I'm more likely to bottom along warily, content to chew my cud, live with cheap flicks on television and thank my lucky stars that I've at least bottomed out.

American businesses seem to be bottoming along like this these days, too. The explanation is high interest rates. Fear that the cost of borrowing money isn't going to drop before the next millennium is said to keep businessmen too depressed to engage in much pecking up, despite all the tax breaks the president has given them.

In my case, the fear is there too, but it's fear of what assorted politicians are going to do in the next few months. The tax cut that took effect July 1 may look like the tonic necessary for a perk-up, but all I see are politicians plotting to get it back.

In Washington they've already launched a monumental new tax bill to recover a lot of it, and in New York the machinery is in place to seize a lot more as soon as the elections are over and everybody's been re-elected.

New York City has clearance from the state legislature to raise its income tax. Can anyone doubt that it will do so as soon as the city's polls have locked up their jobs for another term?

How many other schemes are a-borning to lay hands on that tax out money I do not know, but I am so confident that one government or another will get it all before Christmas that I'm in no mood to perk up and cultivate a 25-cent chewing gum habit.

In fact, I wish you hadn't raised the subject. It could start me bottoming again, and I might not bottom out by next spring.

New York Times Service

By Henry Allen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They are as gods, tower crane operators, and they had better be good at it.

Every morning, before dawn, Jim Baker climbs 200 feet up a little steel ladder to the cab where he'll spend the day swinging three-ton buckets of concrete across a construction site, hoisting tons of plywood off flatbed trucks, lifting stone facing, even hauling injured men on stretchers out of the construction hole.

He climbs the ladder, and then, "I kneel down and pray. I thank God for my secular work. At the end of the day I kneel down and thank God obdubly was built."

Power, control and solitude: The tower crane operator is the deity in the machine, the unmoved mover pivoting 175 feet of jib, as the boom is called, through the air 200 feet above the people wandering around tiny in construction helmets, the ones who

Swinging the Jib

Tower Cranes Are Not for the Faint-Hearted

wave to him like wounded ants, who call him on the CB radio for help with their loads: "Need a lift over by the backhoe, gimme a lift over by the northeast corner."

Baker said: "The hardest thing is keeping your cool. Everybody uses the tower crane. You've got carpenters, laborers, ironworkers, plumbers, electricians, finishers — they all want you at the same time."

Extravagant Simplicity

Tower cranes are those giant structural steel manes that loom and wheel over the skyline with extravagant simplicity. They

are not to be confused with traction or rubber-tired cranes, which the ground-level cabs full of levers, which were the standard cranes until the Europeans invented tower cranes and started selling them in the United States in the 1960s.

Almost all tower cranes are still built in Europe. Richer comes from France, Peco and Liebherr from West Germany, Lindner from Sweden. They can be operated from the ground, but few operators will forsake the vision they have from on high, even when they have to put up with the heat and smog in summer, and the backaches from bending over all day to stare down through the windows at the ground, and the toilet, which consists of a jug that the operator keeps in the cab. And the solitude.

"You have to be able to cope with being alone," said Butch Redding, whose father was a crane operator (as was Jim Baker's).

The tower crane is not only astonishing for its size — it's one of the largest pieces of construction equipment, sometimes weighing more than 75 tons, not counting the 150 or so tons of concrete it takes to build the base — but for its simplicity.

It is one huge structural steel beam balanced on another one, both of them so impossibly long and thin and fragile-seeming that it takes a degree in advanced engineering to believe that they can remain standing — and occasionally they do not. Last week, the boom of a crane mounted on a skyscraper in New York fell while being disassembled, dislodging a block of granite that killed a pedestrian.

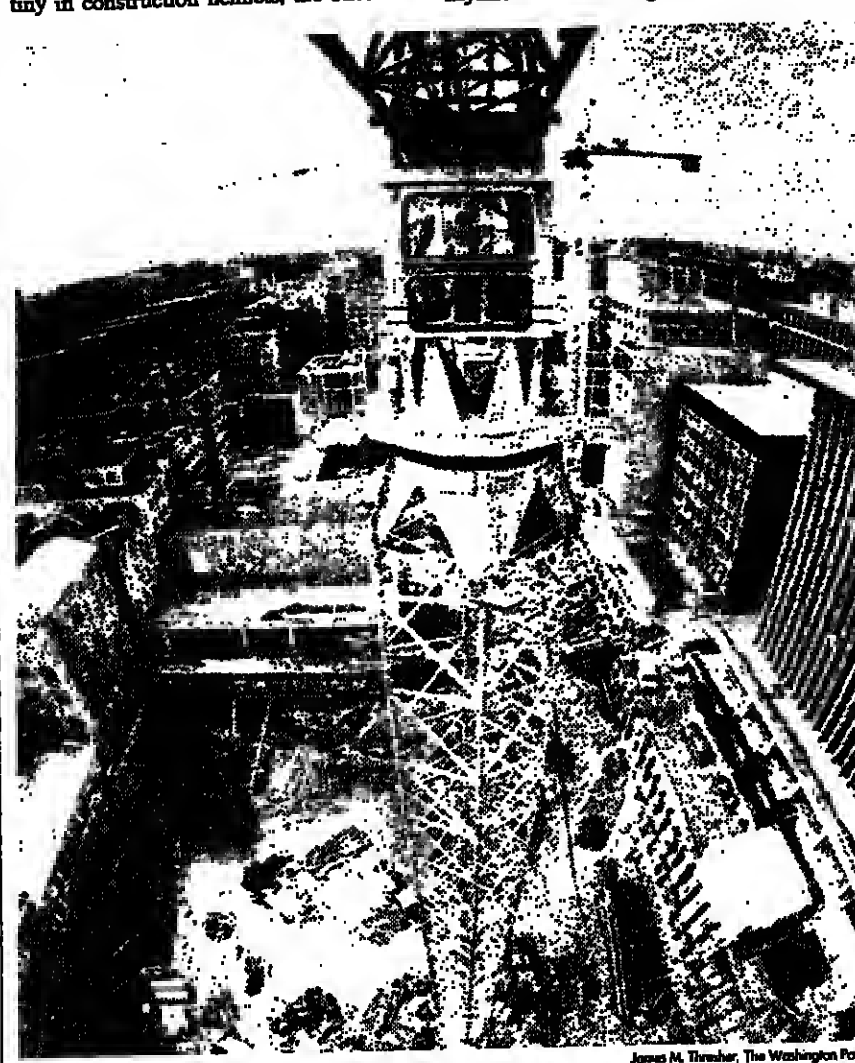
Built to Bend

They are built to bend. "I had a student who was doing fine until he got to heavy loads," said Baker, 35, who, with 10 years' experience, teaches tower crane for Local 77, Operating Engineers. "He did fine with 77, but when he came down to 10, he couldn't handle it. He said to me: 'Did the jib bend that much when I was doing that?' I said it did, and he said goodbye."

Up in the cab, you can feel the whole crane twitching and leaning, all 75 tons of it, a sensation that induces vertigo in someone new. "It bothers me when it doesn't rock," said Bob Gray, another crane operator. "Then you can't tell how the load is moving."

When the tower gets too flexible, though, it's time to re-torque the bolts, which take 180 pounds of pressure applied by a special wrench whose handle can move two feet for every eighth of an inch the bolt turns.

Often mechanics tighten the bolts, but in Washington, where union rules do not require a mechanic on the job at all times, the operators do the bolts, maintain the mam-



Twisting and leaning with crane operator Bob Gray in his high seat.

PEOPLE

It's First for NASA: Astronauts Are Parents

A baby boy has been born to two U.S. astronauts, Dr. Rhea Sedon Gibson and Robert Gibson. The infant developed a slight breathing problem and was transferred to another hospital, a space agency spokesman said. "There's no real serious threat," he said. Paul Sedon Gibson, weighing 7 pounds, 2 ounces, was born at Clear Lake Hospital near the Johnson Space Center in Houston. Mrs. Gibson is the first of eight female U.S. astronauts to become a mother. She and Gibson, who became astronaut trainees in 1978, were married in 1981. Neither has made a space flight. Mrs. Gibson was among the first group of six women admitted to the astronaut corps.



In Lima, Miss Canada, Karen Dianne Baldwin, 18, Toronto, beat out 76 beauties from around the world to claim the crown as Miss Universe 1982. The runners-up were in order, Miss Guam, Patty Chong Kerkos, 18, of Tanning; Miss Italy, Cinzia Fiammanti, 21, of Rome; Miss Greece, Tina Rossion, 19, of Athens and Miss U.S.A., Terri Utley, 20, Cabot, Ark. Along with the title, Baldwin gets \$150,000 in cash and prizes and a one-year personal appearance contract.

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